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## Israel Delays on Full Accord, Asks Peace Plan Clarification

### Brandt Gives Warning to Arabs on Oil

BONN, Nov. 9 (AP).—Facing an Arab oil squeeze with sweeping new powers to conserve fuel, Chancellor Willy Brandt today emphasized West German friendship for Israel and warned Arab leaders against "threats and extortion."

Clearly aiming to dispel any impression that Bonn's participation in a joint Common Market resolution on the Middle East has changed the emphasis of its neutral stance in the face of the Arab oil threat, Mr. Brandt recalled the moral debt of Nazi persecution of the Jews.

He declared: "My undertaking that our relations with Israel have a special character remains unaffected. Nobody can expect us to deceive ourselves over our own history."

The statement was made in a key Middle East policy speech delivered to parliament's upper house shortly before legislators approved a law giving him blanket authority to take whatever steps are necessary to conserve fuel for Western Europe's biggest oil-using country.

Under the law the government could: save up to 15 percent on oil by banning driving on weekends and public holidays; impose speed limits of 80 kilometers an hour on state roads and 100 kilometers an hour on superhighways; ban certain nonessential classes of car and truck traffic; ration gasoline, heating oil and other fuel; order substitution of coke fuel for oil in industry wherever possible to save about 11.5 million tons of oil a year and impose a ceiling on oil prices.

The government has warned that the Arab oil embargo could reduce West German oil imports by 15 percent by the month's end. The government says it has three months of oil reserves.

The government has indicated it might reduce electricity from oil-powered generators to all users except hospitals, schools and other vital services.

"Threats and extortion can make an impression for a limited period, but one cannot make friends that way," Mr. Brandt warned leaders of Arab countries, which supply 70 percent of West German oil imports.

Mr. Brandt spoke four days after European Economic Community ministers in Brussels adopted a British and French-inspired resolution—widely seen as a bid to conciliate Arab oil producers—calling for a Middle East settlement along somewhat more pro-Arab lines than Bonn's neutral line.

West Germany refuses to "hide behind Europe," Mr. Brandt declared.

He noted that some Common Market members unavoidably "had to surrender this or that" to the Arab oil crisis, but that they themselves "must not succumb."

### Mid-east Crisis Undercuts Atlantic Talks Europe Cools to U.S. Proposals

By Paul Kemezis

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The Middle East crisis has reinforced Western European opposition to American efforts to insert the words "interdependence" and "partnership" into a proposed joint declaration on relations between the United States and the European Economic Community, according to diplomatic sources here.

Those ideas were stressed in an American draft, which modifies a European proposal by calling for the development of new "consultative and cooperative arrangements" between the United States and the Common Market. The modified draft, a copy of which has been obtained by The New York Times, was handed to the Europeans Sept. 29.

The Europeans, who have sought all along to play down the importance of special relations with the United States, had presented their proposal for the joint declaration on Sept. 20. Calling for recognition of the Common Market's intention to act as a "distinct entity" in world

affairs, it had urged cooperation "on the basis of equality."

While the Common Market countries had been unenthusiastic about the American suggestions even before hostilities erupted in the Middle East on Oct. 6, they have reportedly displayed a decidedly cool attitude toward them since.

At the same time, the Middle East crisis was said to have had a stronger effect on the preparation of a companion document, a declaration of principles for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Diplomats here said that alliance members, in informal contacts, decided at the suggestion of the French to suspend joint work on this declaration on Oct. 26. That was the day after President Nixon put American forces on a worldwide alert, without consulting his allies, to meet what he described as a Soviet threat in the Middle East.

The decision to suspend work, it was noted, was made on the day that President Nixon and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Egypt Agrees To 6-Point Proposal

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Nov. 9.—Israel announced today its agreement in principle to the U.S.-negotiated compromise peace solution for the Middle East, but said it was seeking more clarifications from Washington.

After a 3 1/2-hour special cabinet session, Premier Golda Meir's government issued a communiqué saying:

"Israel's positive decision in principle toward the signature of a cease-fire agreement with Egypt remains in force. There will be further contacts with the U.S. government on this matter."

The communiqué thereby apparently ruled out any immediate

● The text of Kissinger's letter to UN chief on Middle East peace compromise is on Page 2.

total acceptance of the plan of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger or any signing ceremony later in the day on the Cairo-Suez highway.

Diplomatic sources said that throughout the evening, Mrs. Meir was communicating with Washington and Mr. Kissinger through the U.S. Embassy in a last-ditch effort to clear the roadblocks. But it became clear that more clarifications were necessary and the cabinet decided to adjourn to take up the matter in the morning.

Mr. Kissinger and the White House had announced Israel's acceptance of the plan. But indications that the Jewish state had no simultaneous communique was issued in Tel Aviv along with Washington's and Cairo's version.

Government sources said Mrs. Meir's government apparently was concerned first and foremost that the agreement contained no announcement that the Egyptian blockade of the Bah el Mandeb Straits would be lifted.

There were said to be two other lesser but also important Israeli objections.

● That the text of the Kissinger statement contained a reference to Israel withdrawing to the Oct. 22 cease-fire line. Mrs. Meir has contended that no one can say where that line is.

● That Israel would give up all of its checkpoints along the Cairo-Suez highway to United Nations forces and would be allowed to have officers only at the last one at the Suez Canal to check the nonmilitary status of supplies reaching the Egyptian Third Army.

Government sources said that Israel had understood that the agreement would include a lifting of the blockade of the straits, Israel's outlet to Asia, and would not commit the Jewish state to withdraw to the Oct. 22 lines.

After the cabinet broke up in the early hours of the morning, a statement was issued which said: "At a cabinet meeting tonight the prime minister reported on her conversation with the U.S. ambassador (Kenneth B. Keating) concerning the agreement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



5 YEARS—James W. McCord (right), former security chief for President Nixon's election committee, and one of the first to agree to testify in the Watergate affair with his lawyer in Washington Friday after being sentenced by Judge Sirica.

### Hunt Gets 2 1/2 Years, 5 Others Less

### 5 Watergate Burglars Sentenced

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Judge John J. Sirica today sentenced E. Howard Hunt Jr. to a minimum of 2 1/2 years in prison for his part in the Watergate burglary and banded down terms to five other Watergate defendants. The men could be given terms of up to 10 years.

Another Watergate-related defendant, Federal Judge George A. Gesell, agreed to a plea of guilty to the firing of special agents prosecuting Archibald Cox, the government attorney who led the fight to stop the Watergate burglary.

Cox was fired on Oct. 20, facing to accept a commission involving the release of accounts of nine sub-Watergate tapes to the Watergate committee and to Sirica in conjunction with presidential order that he further efforts to obtain White House tapes and

was brought by Ralph and three Democratic members of Congress, Rep. Bella Abzug, N.Y. Rep. James E. Cannon, and Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg, on the grounds that a congressional agreement with Attorney General Richardson M. Nixon could be fired for "extraordinary" while in office. Mr. Sirica, on his side, William French Smith, both left office than Mr. Cox.

preliminary hearing, government attorneys had conceded that the former prosecutor had not committed such improprieties and was fired solely because President Nixon ordered it.

The aim of the suit was to force the acting attorney general, Robert F. Bell, the man who actually fired Mr. Cox, to reinstate the prosecutor. Mr. Nader's attorney said after the preliminary hearings that, even if Mr. Cox did not return, a ruling that his firing was illegal would "provide" for security to his successor, Leon Jaworski.

At the hearing, Judge Gesell ruled that Mr. Nader did not have

standing to sue but that the members of Congress did.

He carefully defined the case as one which did not deal with presidential authority but only with the authority of the acting attorney general.

Meanwhile, President Nixon met with Republican congressional leaders to discuss how Mr. Nixon could cope with the "breach of confidence" in the nation, one of the leaders reported.

The unannounced meeting was described by Rep. John E. Anderson, R., Ill., as a "very frank, free-wheeling discussion" that left him heartened that the President

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

### Izvestia Publishes Note

### Peking Tells Russia It Hopes For Peaceful Border Solution

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (Reuters).

China has told the Soviet Union it hopes for re-establishment of good relations between the two countries through a peaceful solution of their border problems, it was revealed here tonight.

The Chinese statement was contained in a message from the standing committee of the Peking parliament and the State Council to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet legislature, to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Russia celebrated the anniversary on Wednesday and yesterday.

"The Chinese people and the Soviet people have always lived and still live in friendship," said the message, published in the Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia.

"China stands unshakably in favor of the position that quarrels between China and the Soviet Union over problems of principle should not hinder the normalization of relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence," the message declared.

Threats Excluded

"The border questions existing between China and the Soviet Union should be solved peacefully through talks in conditions which exclude any threats to that friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries can be re-established," it said.

"That is the deep desire of both the Chinese and the Soviet peoples. The Chinese government will continue to apply its efforts to that end," the message said.

But despite the apparently neutral wording of the message, observers here said it indicated no change in the positions of either side in the long-standing quarrel over their frontiers.

Talks have been continuing intermittently for four years, but recently both sides have stepped up verbal attacks on each other. The Soviet Union said in September that it had offered China a nonaggression treaty but had received no reply to the proposal.

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said last month the Russians had twice proposed a 1989 agreement he made with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin had included avoiding "armed clashes" in border regions. He said Moscow proposed the pact "to drag

the matter on" without a settlement.

The text of this year's message, apart from the specific reference to the border dispute, closely followed that of last year's congratulatory telegram, although several lines praising the revolutionary struggle of the Soviet people were left out.

Kissinger Due in Peking

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will arrive in China tomorrow at a time of "severe Chinese criticism of Russian-American cooperation in solving the Middle East problem," the Kyodo news agency of Japan said today in a dispatch from Peking.

"It is generally anticipated that relations between the United States and China will further be strengthened by the visit, the Peking dispatch said.



FINANCE MINISTERS—France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (center) talking with Britain's Anthony Barber (left) and Belgium's Willy Declercq at the Brussels EEC headquarters.

### Proposed by Giscard d'Estaing EEC Accepts Anti-Inflation Plan

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (UPI).—A five-point emergency program to counteract inflation was presented by French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at a meeting of Common Market finance ministers here today and accepted in principle by other member countries.

"We are at a turning point in the community's fight against inflation," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing declared. "The EEC's earlier efforts to combat inflation have not succeeded."

He recommended higher taxation to absorb excessive liquidity in the nine-member organization and a reduction of public expenditure by community governments.

In addition, he said, there should be government measures to increase private savings, freer imports to increase competition and guidelines to establish a prices and incomes policy the overall objectives of which could be endorsed by each member government.

These suggestions were put forward in the context of the third annual review by EEC ministers of the community's economic situation.

Last year, the community set 4 percent as its target of "acceptable" inflation, but this rate has been more than doubled in any assessment of the average inflation rate in the Common Market.

No serious dissent met the French minister's view that direct action should be taken. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said that the U.S. balance of payments had improved, farm prices had steadied and a measure of price stabilization had been noted throughout the Common Market.

Sharp Price Rise

However, he added, the price of fuel is going to rise significantly in the coming months as a result of the Middle East war and there is still excessive liquidity.

The nine ministers agreed to wage a more closely coordinated fight against inflation. The European Commission was told to prepare a full report incorporating as far as possible the French proposals, which will be discussed by the next meeting of EEC finance ministers early in December. The ministers want to reach agreement on the plan at that meeting so that it may be endorsed at the EEC summit meeting in Copenhagen Dec. 14. They hope that the first effects of the plan could be felt by next spring.

However, the ministers agreed that the EEC goal must be to coordinate national measures

against inflation rather than adopt identical ones.

The ministers' final communiqué said: "As the fight against inflation goes on, more attention must be given to the question of achieving a fair division of sacrifices in the common interest, particularly to protect the economically weakest sections of the population."

The ministers also discussed the EEC's timetable for economic and monetary union and whether the community should go ahead with the second stage of the union—even though the first stage has been unsuccessful.

It was agreed that this failure should be overlooked and that the starting date for Phase 2, Jan. 1, 1974, mandated by last year's EEC summit meeting in Paris, should be observed.

Strong anti-Israel position in recent years that they could not realistically hope to play any mediating role in the current situation.

Diplomats Disagree

Diplomats here disagreed about how the Russians may regard Mr. Kissinger's trip. Some thought they would be pleased that the Americans seem to be pressuring Israel to make compromises with the Arabs.

Other diplomats said that, although the Russians would welcome the results of U.S. efforts, they would be unhappy that Mr. Kissinger's initiative was so successful without their direct participation.

Mr. Kissinger's apparent success on his whirlwind Middle East tour underlines the ambiguous relationship between Moscow and Washington after the latest Superpowers cooperated on a preliminary cease-fire to end the fighting. They do not share identical interest in working out a peace settlement.



RARE PUBLIC APPEARANCE—President Nixon being kissed by his wife, Pat, during a dinner given by the Nevada State Society in honor of the First Lady and two other women in Washington on Thursday. The President's surprise visit startled the 800 guests who had just been seated. He spoke briefly, telling how his aging mother had once told him, during an earlier crisis in his career, "Richard, don't give up."

### How Tumbles 2424 Points On NYSE

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Fearing fears of the effect of the energy crisis on U.S. economy caused the Jones industrial average jump 24.24 points on the New York Stock Exchange. It was the biggest single-day rise since the Cuban missile crisis on May 28, 1962, when the Dow fell 34.95 points on Page 8.)



## Egypt Agrees to 6-Point Proposal

## Israel Delays on Full Accord, Asks Peace Plan Clarification

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between Israel, Egypt and the United States regarding the cease-fire arrangements on the Egyptian front.

"Major General Aharon Yariv reported on his talks with representatives of Egypt. The articles of the agreement were discussed."

"Israel's positive decision in principle toward a signature of a cease-fire agreement with Egypt remains in force. There will be further contact with representatives of the U.S. government on this matter."

In Cairo, Egypt said today Israel would be "wasting its time" if it attempted to make additions to the six-point agreement for stabilizing the cease-fire.

Officials charged Israel was placing obstacles in the way of agreement and attempting to down the text to which it had given its blessing earlier.

Egypt announced late tonight that it had accepted the agreement intended to pave the way for negotiations to reach a permanent settlement in the Middle East. This came three hours after the original time set for announcing the plan had passed, and after Washington had announced the agreement.

Concern about the future of the agreement developed here earlier today when a military spokesman reported that an Israeli aircraft had been shot down by an Egyptian missile while on a reconnaissance flight over the Suez front. Cairo, however, reported its forces had shot down two Israeli aircraft.

Although this was the first re-

port of an Israeli plane being shot down since the Middle East cease-fire came into effect 1 1/2 weeks ago, official circles here seemed inclined not to play up the incident.

The Washington announcement of the agreement did not mention the Bab el Mandeb blockade, but informed sources said this was no surprise.

They said Egypt had never admitted that the blockade existed and that Israel's understanding was that, if everything else worked out, it would fade away without any public statement by either side.

In Washington, President Nixon today welcomed the six-point plan and pledged that the United States would not impose a tie-power settlement on the Middle East.

The text of the agreement submitted by Mr. Kissinger to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that Egypt and Israel had reached agreement on these points:

● Egypt and Israel agree to observe scrupulously the cease-fire called for by the UN Security Council.

● Both sides agree that discussion between them will begin immediately to settle the question of the return to the Oct. 22 positions in the framework of agreement on the disengagement and separation of forces under the auspices of the UN.

● The town of Suez will receive daily supplies of food, water and medicine. All wounded civilians in the town of Suez will be evacuated.

● There shall be no impediment to the movement of non-military supplies to the east bank.

● The Israeli checkpoints on the Cairo-Suez road will be replaced by UN checkpoints. At the Suez end of the road, Israeli officers can participate with the UN to supervise the nonmilitary nature of the cargo at the bank of the canal.

● As soon as the UN checkpoints are established on the Cairo-Suez road, there will be an exchange of all prisoners of war, including wounded.

The influential Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram said in an editorial today that the next stage was for Mr. Waldheim to convene a peace conference. The newspaper said this would probably be held in Geneva under the auspices of the Security Council and guaranteed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Peacekeeping Force

At the UN in New York, Mr. Waldheim was reported today to have been given a go-ahead by the Security Council to add 36 Soviet officers and 28 more Americans to the UN peacekeeping force in the Sinai.

Informal sources said that expected Chinese opposition to the move had failed to gather strength. Ambassador Huang Hua was said to have refrained from asking for a full meeting of the council to debate the proposal.

The Security Council agreed a week ago that Egyptians and Poles should provide the support troops for the UN force. The Soviet Union had sought this all along but the United States resisted until the last inclusion of Warsaw Pact troops in the force.

A total of 1,483 officers and men are on duty with the UN force. A spokesman said he said that an announcement would be made within a few days on the contingents available from Nepal, Indonesia, Ghana, Panama and Peru, which the council authorized to send troops.

In a statement today, Mr. Waldheim said he welcomed the Egyptian and Israeli acceptance of the agreement, and added: "I wish to express my warm appreciation to the Secretary of State of the United States, Dr. Kissinger, and to the governments concerned who have made possible this very important step forward toward peace in the Middle East."

Cairo Claims 2 Planes

Reporting on today's air action, Egypt said its forces had shot down two Israeli Phantom jets over the west bank of the Suez Canal only hours before official announcements were made on acceptance of a new peace formula.

The Egyptian military spokesman said Egyptian air defense missiles shot down the jets as they tried to attack Egyptian positions on the west bank. He said the two pilots were captured and that one of them was seriously wounded.

An Israeli military spokesman said tonight that apart from the shooting down of an Israeli plane there had been sporadic, mainly small-arms fire along the Suez Canal and on the Syrian front during the day.

The shooting in Sinai occurred when Egyptian troop movements were observed about six miles east of the canal in the Gidi sector.

The spokesman said the Egyptians advanced during the night. When this was discovered in the morning, Israeli troops fired warning shots and they withdrew.

There was intermittent small-arms fire on the Syrian front beginning early this morning, with the Syrians opening fire on an Israeli patrol moving inside the Israeli-controlled perimeter. The spokesman said the Syrians initially refrained from returning the fire, but replied with small-arms fire when the Syrians used mortars.



PEACE LIFT—Giant Soviet transport plane taking on a load of Finnish trucks in Helsinki that are destined for the UN troops stationed in the Suez Canal area.

## Text of Kissinger's Letter To UN on Peace Compromise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The text of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim disclosing the Israeli-Egyptian agreement on the Middle East:

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

I have the honor to inform you that the governments of Egypt and Israel are prepared to accept the following agreement which implements Article 1 of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 338 and Article 1 of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 339.

The text of this agreement is as follows:

1. Egypt and Israel agree to observe scrupulously the cease-fire called for by the UN Security Council.

2. Both sides agree that discussion between them will begin immediately to settle the question of the return to the Oct. 22 positions in the framework of agreement on the disengagement and separation of forces under the auspices of the UN.

3. The town of Suez will receive daily supplies of food, water and medicine. All wounded civilians in the town of Suez will be evacuated.

4. There shall be no impediment to the movement of non-military supplies to the east bank.

## Opposition Growing in Europe To U.S. Ideas on Atlantic Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

The Defense and State Departments were chastising the Europeans for withholding support for the United States' plan in its actions on behalf of Israel.

While the preparation of the NATO document remained suspended for the time being, Foreign Ministry officials of the nine Common Market countries were scheduled to meet in Copenhagen next week to continue their examination of the American revisions in their draft.

Since eight of the Common Market members also belong to NATO, they were involved in NATO's "faithfulness to alliance arrangements" and "cooperative and cooperative arrangements"—language that had been studiously avoided by the Europeans because of its implication of a special Atlantic relationship.

Mr. Strosser complained that the Common Market draft dealt largely with Atlantic relations with the rest of the world and that there was "little operative language" in it on the principles that were to guide the relations of the Market and the United States.

While the United States draft made no direct mention of American desires for Europe to bear an increased share of the economic cost of the allied defense effort, it said NATO defenses supported the growth of European unity.

The Europeans originally presented a draft to the United States Sept. 19 calling for recognition of the Common Market's intention to act as a "distinct entity" in world affairs and proposing cooperation "on the basis of equality."

The American draft was handed to the Europeans during a meeting in Copenhagen on Sept. 29 by Walter J. Stoessel Jr., assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

While based on the Common Market draft, the American version goes much further in stressing the view that the United States and Western Europe are interdependent and that there was a need to create new channels of Atlantic cooperation.

In a note accompanying the American version, Mr. Stoessel said the Common Market draft was "very thin," adding that it

should "reflect better the realities of our common concerns and our intention to deal meaningfully with them on a common basis."

The revision proposed by the United States included numerous references to such concepts as "partnership," "faithfulness to alliance arrangements" and "cooperative and cooperative arrangements"—language that had been studiously avoided by the Europeans because of its implication of a special Atlantic relationship.

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## Bonn, Prague Settle Their Dispute Over Berlin

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Nov. 9 (WP)—West Germany and Czechoslovakia revealed today that they have resolved their dispute over Berlin, thereby opening the way for Chancellor Willy Brandt to visit Prague and sign the long-awaited treaty establishing normal relations between the two countries.

At a press conference here, West German Foreign Minister spokesman Ruediger von Pachtbel confirmed that the impasse had been broken. Similar confirmation was made later by government sources in Prague.

The Prague sources also said that Mr. Brandt will go there for the treaty signing Nov. 28. Here, in Bonn, however, government spokesmen insisted that a date had not yet been fixed. They said only that the chancellor hoped to make the trip late this month or early next month.

Milestone Seen

The treaty is an important milestone in Mr. Brandt's pursuit of reconciliation with West Germany's old enemies in Communist Eastern Europe. Its chief symbolic significance is to formally annul the 1938 Munich agreement, which was used by Hitler to destroy the prewar Czechoslovak republic.

Mr. Brandt's visit, which will be the first by a German chancellor since the war, originally had been scheduled for September. But he abruptly postponed it after the treaty became enmeshed in a dispute over the ties between Bonn and West Berlin.

The impasse arose because a hall in Bonn's negotiations for the opening of normal relations with Hungary and Bulgaria. And, for a time last month, it threatened a serious rift between those in the Brandt government unwilling to compromise and others who feared that inflexibility over the Berlin issue could wreck the chancellor's laboriously constructed coalition.

At issue was Bonn's insistence that the package agreement establishing relations with Prague include recognition of West Germany's right to represent West Berlin in all consular matters, including legal affairs. Czechoslovakia, and the other Eastern countries, apparently under pressure from the Soviet Union, had refused to go beyond the specific wording of the 1971 four-power Berlin agreement, which gives Bonn consular rights for West Berlin "residents."

Mr. Pachtbel confirmed today that the dispute had been settled.

## Brandt Warns Arabs on Oil, Notes Amity With Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

would have preferred to stress. The resulting dissatisfaction was the price they paid for "the desired unity of Western Europe," he said.

Mr. Brandt, who will meet Israeli Premier Golda Meir in London Sunday during a conference of European Socialist leaders, said his neutral line should not be confused with "neutrality of the heart and mind."

Japan Has Energy Plan

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (UPI)—The government today proposed a slash in oil supplies to big industry beginning Dec. 1 and asked citizens to halt pleasure driving and put their lights on water heaters and pilot lights on water heaters.

The first comprehensive program to deal with Japan's energy crisis was drawn up by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called on Premier Kakuei Tanaka to urge adoption of the program at a cabinet meeting next Friday.

Greece Takes Measures

ATHENS, Nov. 9 (AP)—The government today announced restrictions on electricity consumption, including a partial ban on Sunday driving.

The decree ruled that private cars, divided into odd and even number plates, would circulate on alternate Sundays. It said this restriction is to be imposed between Nov. 18 and Dec. 31. It said gasoline rationing would be imposed as of Jan. 1 but did not elaborate.

The price of electricity for household consumption was increased by 24 percent, effective immediately. Earlier in the week, the government raised fuel prices between 15 and 35 percent.

Iraq to Supply Yugoslavia

BEGRAD, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—Iraq has joined Libya and Algeria in guaranteeing Yugoslavia oil supplies by approving the export of one million tons of crude oil in 1974, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported. The previous five-year agreement between Iraq and Yugoslavia provided for half a million tons a year.

Algeria Confirms Outbreak

ALGERIA, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—Algeria confirmed its 25 percent cut in oil production—and in shipments—but said France would not suffer.

In an article on the oil war and the attitude of French companies operating here, the official daily El Moudjahid said, "Facts demonstrated Algeria's reduced production by 25 percent following decisions made in Kuwait."

## Open Way for Brandt Trip, Normal Ties

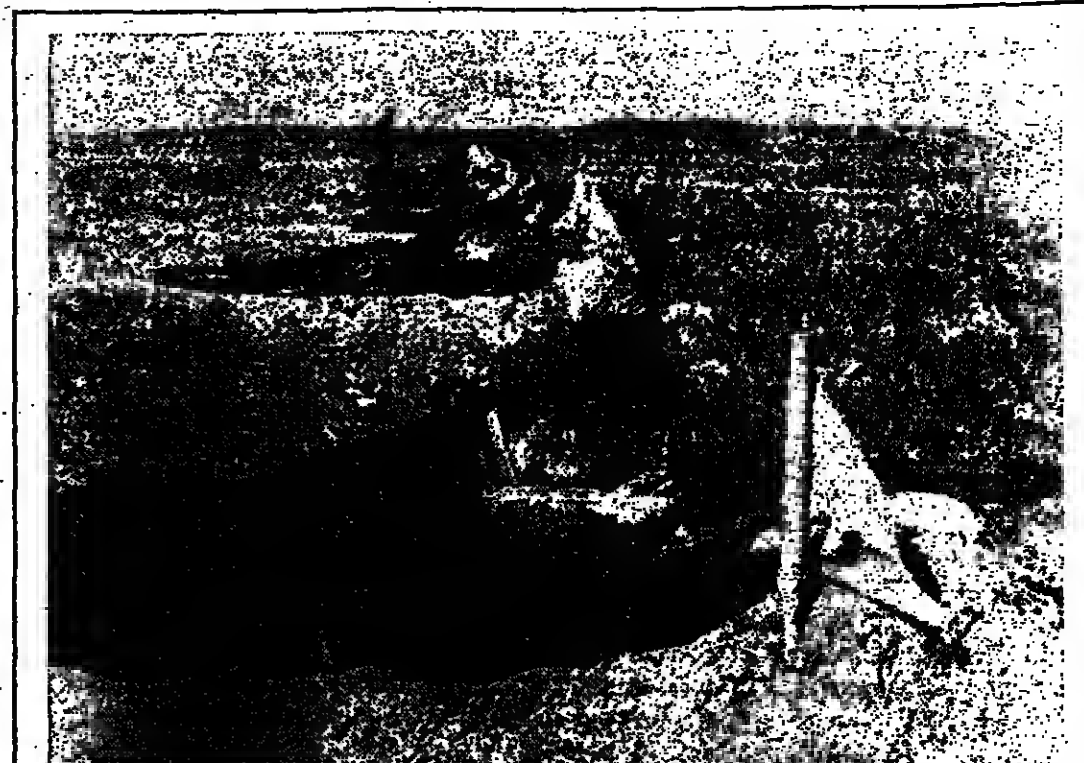
By John M. Goshko

in accordance with a compromise worked out earlier this week in Moscow by West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Although the precise details have not yet been made public,

the compromise formula is aimed at sidestepping the question of who has consular jurisdiction in legal matters. It will enable legal authorities in West Berlin and West Germany to take up legal questions directly with the appropriate "authorities" in the East.

East European countries, without first going through normal consular or consular channels. The expectation is that the formula will now serve as a model for overcoming the consular problem in the negotiation with Hungary and Bulgaria.



INNER MONGOLIAN FORCES—Members of Pactow militia taking target practice near Outer Mongolia. Officer in background is member of Chinese People's Army.

## Liberals, Scottish Party Gain

## Britain's Two Major Parties Are Rebuffed in By-Elections

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Nov. 9 (WP)—British voters have once again demonstrated their disdain for the two major parties, turning a solid Conservative seat over to the Liberal Party and a supposedly safe Labor constituency to the Scottish Nationalists.

The outcome of by-elections yesterday to fill four vacant seats in Parliament fits an electoral pattern that has emerged during the last year. The voters are

saying with increasing strength that they do not like Prime Minister Edward Heath and his Tory party and that Harold Wilson's Labor is an unpalatable alternative.

The biggest beneficiary of this voter discontent has been the Liberal party, long given up for dead but possessing the singular advantage of not being identified with either big business or big unions.

A Liberal, Alan Beith, 30-year-old lecturer in politics at Newcastle University, captured Berwick-on-Tweed, a rural constituency dominated by rich farmers. At the general election in 1970, Lord Lambton had taken this seat with a comfortable majority of 7,000. Mr. Heath forced him out of it when Lord Lambton was publicly exposed as a client of a prostitute.

Mr. Beith won by a whisker, only 57 votes and that after a recount. But the central point is that he took a seat that the Tories have held with little trouble for 38 years.

His was the fifth seat the Liberals have taken in by-elections since 1970, raising their tiny party from six to 11 at Westminster. The Liberals have captured four from the Conservatives and one from Labor.

If a general election were held today—and Mr. Heath must call one before June, 1975—it is likely that neither Labor nor the Conservatives would win an outright majority and that the Liberals would hold the balance of power.

The Tories did hang on to two seats in Edinburgh and the south coast town of Hove. But the result, particularly in Hove, will give Mr. Heath little to cheer about.

Have a community of Georgian houses and retired pensioners has been one of the most solid Conservative constituencies and gave the Tories a victory margin of nearly 19,000 three years ago. This time, the Liberals knocked Labor from its second place and out the Conservative margin to less than 5,000.

Only Edinburgh, in a constituency embracing well-to-do stockbrokers and professional men, gave the Conservatives a margin near their general election level. But even here, the well-established turnout was strong.

The voters' restlessness was most evident in the Lothian section of Glasgow, a rundown quarter of a deeply troubled city. There, Margo MacDonald, a 29-year-old housewife, upset the Labor party machine and took the seat for the Scottish Nationalists.

This regional party reflects much the same forces helping the Liberals. It demands greater local control of Scotland's affairs and wants the revenues from North Sea oil to flow directly back to the Scottish shores from which it is extracted.

A view persists that the rebukes administered to Tories and Labor are typical of by-elections. When a general election is held and a national government is at stake, the argument runs, the voters will again divide on historic, two-party lines.

But more and more, political observers are beginning to see a common tide in the politics of Britain and Scandinavia. It marks a break with conventional left-right politics, a swing away from parties backed by business and labor who, in other, follow more or less identical programs.

## Heath Likely To See Brandt And Mrs. Meir

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—British Prime Minister Edward Heath will probably meet Israeli Premier Golda Meir here on Monday afternoon, British officials said.

Mrs. Meir is coming to London to attend a one-day special meeting of the Socialist International, on Sunday to discuss the Middle East.

Mr. Heath is also expected to hold separate private meetings with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. The West German and Maltese leaders are also coming for the Socialist international conference.

Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen has changed his mind about coming to the conference, a spokesman for Socialist International said. He will be represented by the vice-chairman of his Social Democratic party, Kjeld Olesen. Mr. Jorgensen called yesterday for elections on Dec. 4 in a statement to the Folketing (parliament) after his Social Democratic government suffered a vote of no confidence.

The heads of government at the London conference will now be those of Israel, West Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Mauritius, Belgium and Malta.

Eban Asks Europ. To Resist Arabs' Blackmail on Oil

PARIS, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir urged Western Europe today to make sacrifices on oil and resist the "blackmail" of the Arab oil-producing countries.

"Those who give way to the blackmail of Arab oil-producing countries diminish their sovereignty," he told an airport press conference before a bomb alert delayed his departure for New York.

Mr. Eban, who had arrived earlier from Tel Aviv, spent almost three hours alone in an Israeli airplane parked on the runway at Orly Airport while he searched the plane. They found nothing. The minister refused to leave the aircraft when his 111 fellow passengers were ordered off.

An anonymous call touched off the alert as the El Al Boeing-707 was warming up its engines for takeoff. It left three hours later for New York.

## French Shops, Restaurants Set Shutdown

PARIS, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—France today was headed for a possible shutdown of all shops, bakeries, butcher shops, cafes and restaurants Thursday as protests continued here against the government's price-control measures announced last week.

A call for the unprecedented general shutdown was made by the Retail Food General Confederation and could affect more than one million establishments throughout the country. Only supermarkets will remain open. Small retail food and vegetable dealers were continuing their boycott of wholesalers today and said they would carry on their protest at least until Tuesday, when their leaders would hold a meeting to decide on further action.

## WEATHER

| ALABAMA        | 18 | 44 | Cloudy   |
|----------------|----|----|----------|
| ALASKA         | 18 | 46 | Overcast |
| ARIZONA        | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| ARKANSAS       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| CALIFORNIA     | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| COLORADO       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| CONNECTICUT    | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| DELAWARE       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| FLORIDA        | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| GEORGIA        | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| ILLINOIS       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| INDIANA        | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| IOWA           | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| KANSAS         | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| KENTUCKY       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| LOUISIANA      | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| MAINE          | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| MARYLAND       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| MASSACHUSETTS  | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| MICHIGAN       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| MINNESOTA      | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| MISSISSIPPI    | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| MISSOURI       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| MONTANA        | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| NEBRASKA       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| NEVADA         | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE  | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| NEW JERSEY     | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| NEW YORK       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| NORTH DAKOTA   | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| OHIO           | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| OKLAHOMA       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| OREGON         | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| PENNSYLVANIA   | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| RHODE ISLAND   | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| SOUTH DAKOTA   | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| TENNESSEE      | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| TEXAS          | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| UTAH           | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| VIRGINIA       | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| WASHINGTON     | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| WEST VIRGINIA  | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| WISCONSIN      | 18 | 46 | Fair     |
| WYOMING        | 18 | 46 | Fair     |



nt Gets 24 Years, Others Less

## Watergate Burglars Receive Sentences From Judge Sirica

Continued from Page 1

...steps to restore the integrity of his administration. Today, the White House said that Mr. Nixon soon will take steps to restore the integrity of his administration. Today, the White House said that Mr. Nixon soon will take steps to restore the integrity of his administration. Today, the White House said that Mr. Nixon soon will take steps to restore the integrity of his administration.

## Richardson Doubts Nixon's Role

SEATTLE, Nov. 9 (UPI).—L. Richardson said today that he doubts Nixon's role in the Watergate scandal. Richardson, a former aide to Nixon, said he believed Nixon was not involved in the scandal. He said he believed Nixon was not involved in the scandal. He said he believed Nixon was not involved in the scandal.

## Health To See And

...the health of the president. The president's health is a matter of concern to many Americans. The president's health is a matter of concern to many Americans. The president's health is a matter of concern to many Americans.

## Black

...the black community. The black community is a part of our country. The black community is a part of our country. The black community is a part of our country.

## Food Agency Talks

...the food agency. The food agency is a part of our government. The food agency is a part of our government. The food agency is a part of our government.

## Senate Probers, White House

...the Senate and the White House. The Senate and the White House are part of our government. The Senate and the White House are part of our government. The Senate and the White House are part of our government.

## House Is Seen

...the House. The House is a part of our government. The House is a part of our government. The House is a part of our government.

## Week of Dec. 3

...the week of Dec. 3. The week of Dec. 3 is a part of our year. The week of Dec. 3 is a part of our year. The week of Dec. 3 is a part of our year.

## Calif. Man Gets

...the Calif. man. The Calif. man is a part of our country. The Calif. man is a part of our country. The Calif. man is a part of our country.

## Life in 8 Killings

...the life in 8 killings. The life in 8 killings is a part of our history. The life in 8 killings is a part of our history. The life in 8 killings is a part of our history.

## Bus Mishap Kills 12

...the bus mishap. The bus mishap is a part of our news. The bus mishap is a part of our news. The bus mishap is a part of our news.

## Hotel Carlyle

...the Hotel Carlyle. The Hotel Carlyle is a part of our city. The Hotel Carlyle is a part of our city. The Hotel Carlyle is a part of our city.

## Madison Avenue at 76th St.

...the Madison Avenue at 76th St. The Madison Avenue at 76th St is a part of our city. The Madison Avenue at 76th St is a part of our city. The Madison Avenue at 76th St is a part of our city.

## Break away with

...the break away with. The break away with is a part of our life. The break away with is a part of our life. The break away with is a part of our life.

## CAMEL

...the CAMEL. The CAMEL is a part of our world. The CAMEL is a part of our world. The CAMEL is a part of our world.

## for choice quality tobacco

...the for choice quality tobacco. The for choice quality tobacco is a part of our life. The for choice quality tobacco is a part of our life. The for choice quality tobacco is a part of our life.

## and real smoking pleasure

...the and real smoking pleasure. The and real smoking pleasure is a part of our life. The and real smoking pleasure is a part of our life. The and real smoking pleasure is a part of our life.

## in a filter cigarette.

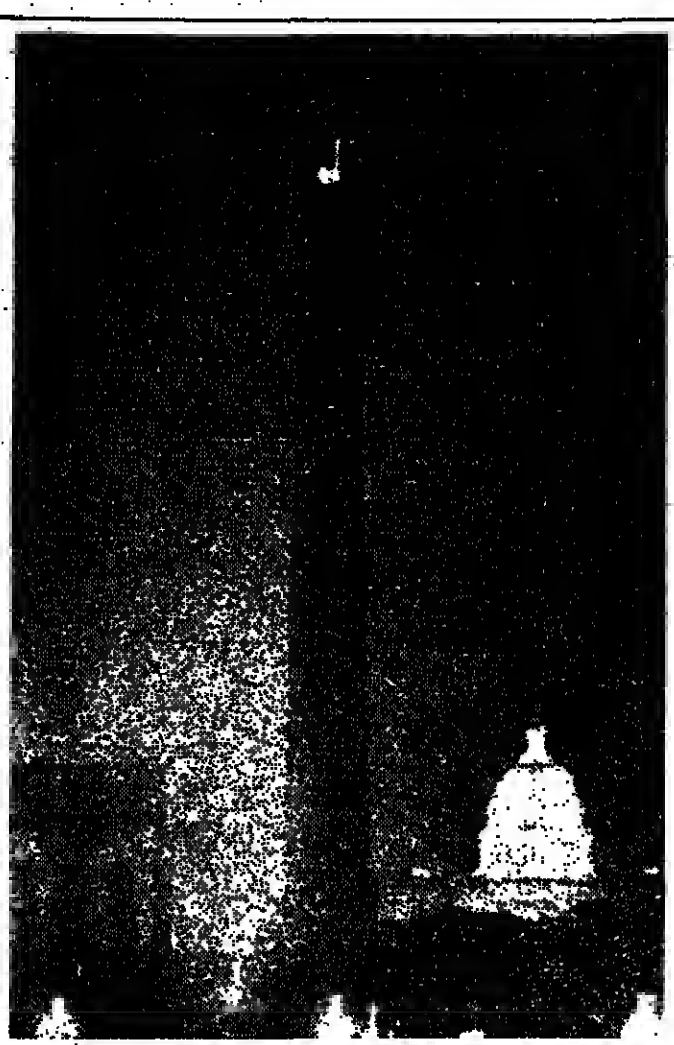
...the in a filter cigarette. The in a filter cigarette is a part of our life. The in a filter cigarette is a part of our life. The in a filter cigarette is a part of our life.

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POWER SCARCITY—The lights of several buildings and monuments in Washington have been ordered turned off or at least dimmed during the present energy crisis. Above, the Lincoln Memorial (left) and the Washington Monument (center) are completely darkened in comparison with the still lit Capitol Dome.

## 23 States Move to Save Oil But Hesitate on Speed Limits

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (UPI).—At least 23 states have reported that they have cut speeds of state-owned vehicles or reduced temperatures in state-owned buildings to save fuel. Some said they had acted earlier, and others responded, to President Nixon's appeal Wednesday night for them to set good examples.

But when it came to slowing speeds for all drivers, there appeared to be considerable reluctance. At least 21 states indicated that such action would require legislation, and California refused "at this point" to get down to the 50-mile-an-hour limit proposed by the President.

Gov. Dan Rostenbly, chairman of the Energy Planning Council in California, said he had ordered a cut earlier this week in the speed limit for 1,450 miles of freeways from 70 miles an hour to 65, to save 10 million gallons of gasoline a year.

Trips Predicted

But a 50-mile limit for the state's 14 million vehicles—the most for any nation—could cause traffic jams and use up more gasoline, Mr. Rostenbly asserted. If state-owned cars had to travel at 50 miles an hour on freeways, he said, they might be hit—and don't want to see state employees get hurt.

The White House Energy Policy Office said yesterday that a nationwide slowdown to 50 miles an hour by drivers could save 200,000 barrels of gasoline a day.

The National Safety Council said in Chicago that a 50-mile limit would "produce a substantial reduction in traffic fatalities."

Vincent L. Tofany, its president, said that "after 50 miles an hour, the chance of being killed—if you are involved in an accident—doubles with each 10 miles per hour speed increase."

States reporting reduction of speed limits for their own vehicles to 50 miles an hour included Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Utah.

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## Treasury Reform Would Tax Nixon-Type Income \$80,000

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—A high Treasury Department official said yesterday, without mentioning President Nixon by name, that the tax-reform plan advocated by the Treasury would have forced the Nixons to pay about \$80,000 in federal income taxes in 1970 and 1971, instead of the total of about \$1,700 that they reportedly paid for the two years.

The White House never denied published reports that the Nixons paid less than \$800 in federal income taxes in 1970 and less than \$800 in 1971, or about what would have been paid by a family with an income of \$8,000.

The official making the statement was Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Hickman, who was answering a question by Rep. James C. Orr, D., Calif., at a meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Rep. Corman presented a hypothetical case of an individual with a salary of \$200,000, deductions of \$100,000 for interest payments on large loans and a "very large" gift to a charity—all facts that reflect what is known about the Nixons' tax returns for 1970 and 1971.

### Protest, Concession

Mr. Hickman, while at first protesting that tax returns of this type "can get very complicated," ultimately conceded that a person in the situation described by Rep. Corman would, under the Treasury proposal, pay taxes on about \$90,000 of his income each year. That would be a tax of about \$42,000.

The exchange between Mr. Hickman and Rep. Corman occurred as the Ways and Means Committee began considering the possibility of enacting some kind of abbreviated tax-reform bill this year.

While committee members have said that they are mainly interested in tax-law changes that would impose higher taxes on high-income individuals who now pay relatively low taxes, most of the discussion focused on changes that would affect middle incomes.

### Capital-Gains Tax

The one proposal that would hit only upper-income persons was elimination of the present maximum tax rate of 25 percent on the first \$50,000 of capital gains that an individual has in any year.

Only persons with a taxable income in excess of \$53,000—after exemptions and deductions—would be affected by this, because only persons with incomes that high pay more than a 25 percent tax on capital gains now.

This proposal, plus other suggested changes that would affect

Instead of \$850 He Averaged in 1970, 1971

## Treasury Reform Would Tax Nixon-Type Income \$80,000

all income groups, would add an average \$4,010 to the annual tax bills paid by persons with incomes in excess of \$100,000 and an average of \$327 to those with incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

These proposed changes were all put before the committee by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to increase the Treasury's tax collections by about \$15 billion annually.

Mr. Hickman, while not objecting to any of these ideas, made a pitch for the reform proposal that the Treasury presented to

Congress April 30, on which no action has been taken.

### Reform of '69 Law

This proposal involves a complete rewriting of what is called the minimum tax, which was enacted in 1969 and aimed at preventing high-income persons from avoiding most or all federal income tax. It has not achieved that result.

The Treasury's proposal is aimed at curing what the Treasury sees as the two main defects in the 1969 plan.

The first of these is the con-

tinuing ability of individuals to combine large personal deductions in such a way as to owe "the tax. This was the reason that the Nixons reportedly paid so little. The second was the failure of the 1969 "minimum tax" to touch, effectively, persons who use what are known as tax shelters. These are investments by persons whose main income is from other sources in businesses, such as oil or real estate, that get favorable treatment under the tax laws. At present, they can often get such large deductions from these investments as to offset their taxable income from other sources.

## U.S. Agency Study Urges Action

## Rebozo Bank Aide Faces Suspension Move

By Michael C. Jensen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—The staff of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has decided to recommend the suspension of Franklin S. DeBoer, a vice-president of the Key Biscayne Bank and Trust Co., headed by C.G. (Bebe) Rebozo, according to sources close to an investigation of the bank.

Mr. DeBoer, who heads the bank's trust department, was barred by the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1972 from employment by any securities broker or dealer.

The FDIC staff recommendation against Mr. DeBoer will be made at the next meeting of the corporation's board, the sources said. The FDIC declined to comment on the report.

The Key Biscayne bank has come under the scrutiny of a number of investigative bodies, including the Senate Watergate

suspension from the Florida bank.

The SEC had charged Mr. DeBoer with fraud in connection with transactions in unregistered stock between 1965 and 1970. He consented to the commission's findings without admitting the allegations.

In 1970, the New York Stock Exchange had expelled Mr. De-

Boer, charging him with making false statements and refusing to give testimony.

The FDIC is a bank regulatory agency and insures deposits. It is empowered to suspend or remove bank officers if they have violated a "law, rule, regulation, or final cease-and-desist order" that could result in financial loss or other damage to the interests of depositors.

Frank Willie, the chairman of the FDIC, said six days ago in a letter to Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., that Mr. DeBoer was being investigated to see if he was "unfit to hold his present position with the bank."

Sen. Proxmire had asked for the investigation.

Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker, a former lobbyist who had made the allegation in a book, "The Washington Payoff," the panel hearing was part of its consideration of Rep. Ford's nomination.

"This is a vengeful book, an angry book, out to hurt people," Dr. Hutschnecker told newsmen later. He said that he had described it as such to the committee and had testified, "When Winter-Berger gets information like that and writes it, we call it lies, fantasies."

Later, after hearing Mr. Winter-Berger, the committee agreed to consider asking the Justice Department to bring perjury charges against him in connection with his claim, in an affidavit he had filed with the panel, that he had once lent \$15,000 to Rep. Ford to pay for hospitalization of Mrs. Ford. Rep. Ford had denied ever receiving money from Mr. Winter-Berger.

The ex-lobbyist told newsmen that in testimony yesterday he had stood by all the statements made in his affidavit and his book. However, committee members said that there were "obvious contradictions" between the affidavit and his testimony.

Harvard Return for Cox

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP).—Archibald Cox, the former Watergate special prosecutor who was fired by President Nixon, will return to Harvard University in January, Harvard president Derek Bok said yesterday that Mr. Cox will return as Williston professor of law, the post he held before he became prosecutor in May.

## U.S. Robber Shot. 4 Hostages Safe

ATLANTA, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Police and FBI agents today

gunned down a man who had held four women hostages inside a bank.

The man, Linton Whitfield, 31, had demanded a getaway car and \$200,000 in return for the safety of the women, all employees of the bank Whitfield had tried to rob.

As he approached the car, a police sniper fired a shot from the bank and hit him in the chest. As he sank to his knees, Whitfield dragged one of the women down with him, saying "I'll take her with me."

But the sniper hit Whitfield again and he staggered, police and FBI agents also opened fire. The hostages were unharmed.

Further Delay

Is Expected on

Skylab Launch

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 9 (Reuters).—A further launching delay for the Skylab-3 astronauts seemed likely today as crews replacing eight cracked fins on the Saturn launch rocket ran into additional problems.

The three astronauts originally had been scheduled to lift off tomorrow to board the orbiting space laboratory, but discovery of cracks in the stabilization fins sent the launch date back to next Thursday.

Sources at the Kennedy Space Center here said they felt it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to replace the fins and carry out all checks to meet Thursday's launch date. Engineers were working hard but had already fallen a day behind schedule in replacing the fins.

The sources indicated that a final decision on the launch date would be made Sunday. If the work could not be completed in time, a further five-day delay until Nov. 20 would probably be needed.

Space agency officials said that "pitting and roughness were discovered on the rocket itself when the first fin was removed yesterday."

They also said that the surfaces of the eight replacement fins—which have been in storage since 1968—showed roughness and uneven point.

## N.Y. Hospital Workers' Union Defies Back-to-Work Order

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (UPI).—A nonmedical hospital employees' union defied a federal court's back-to-work order today and opened itself to a \$500,000 fine by continuing a strike against 43 hospitals and nursing homes.

Under the order, issued yesterday, the fine was to be suspended if all the strikers were back to work by 8 a.m. today, but picketing continued past that deadline.

The union said it would prolong the walkout at least until tomorrow. A spokesman announced that the membership will vote Sunday on a settlement.

The Board of Health, meanwhile, proclaimed a health emergency, saying the four-day-old strike of the 30,000 hospital workers has caused serious shortages of blood, fuel, food, medicines and milk at the struck institutions.

The declaration, made after consultation with Mayor John V. Lindsay, vests broad powers in the Department of Health to deal with the mounting problems caused by the strike.

Specific measures being discussed tonight were understood to involve ferrying supplies to hospitals by helicopter, transferring patients to unstruck city hospitals and augmenting the 700-man police detail currently assigned to strike duty.

In federal court yesterday, Judge Robert L. Carter levied

the fine against Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union for being in contempt of a temporary restraining order he issued last week barring any strike.

Judge Carter also directed the federal Court of Living Council to meet no later than tomorrow to decide the issue of a pending wage increase for the union.

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Calif. Man Gets

Life in 8 Killings

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Nov. 9 (AP).—Edmund Emil Kemper 3d, 25, was sentenced today to eight concurrent terms of life imprisonment for the slaying of his mother, her best friend and six girl hitchhikers.

The 6-foot 9-inch 280-pound defendant had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. The jury yesterday found him sane and guilty of first-degree murder.

Santa Cruz Superior Court Judge Harry Brauer said today that Kemper, who 10 years ago, was convicted of killing his grandparents, should never be set free. District Attorney Peter Chang said that Kemper would be eligible for parole in seven years, but "he'll never get out."

Bus Mishap Kills 12

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Twelve secondary school students died when their bus went over a precipice 90 miles from here during a trip to the seaside, police said.

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## Threshold of Peace?

Israel's Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, a man not given to premature euphoria, is saying that Egypt and Israel are at the "threshold of a true peace settlement." In Cairo an official government spokesman said on Thursday, "We may soon go to a peace conference, perhaps after a few days."

Mindful of all the hopes and despair through which the Arab and Israeli peoples have been lured over these many years, it is best to be cautious in optimism. Nevertheless, the signals emanating from the Middle East in the wake of Secretary Kissinger's swift passage all point to the imminence of an important compromise, of decisions now made in Cairo and Jerusalem to turn away from military confrontation that threatened the peace of the world and to enter a political dialogue to achieve the settlement that has eluded warring Arabs and Israelis for so long.

There is a good measure of agreement in the reports from the two capitals. The Israeli cabinet reportedly accepted the terms of a substantive formula worked out by President Sadat and Mr. Kissinger to return prisoners of war, relieve the encircled Egyptian Third Army and pin down the various ambiguities of last month's cease-

fire. Promptly thereafter, according to the Kissinger formula, Egypt and Israel would enter negotiations on a military level to solidify their nervous truce and, on a political level, to design a more comprehensive settlement between states.

The United States and the Soviet Union had already agreed to propose negotiations among the parties to the Middle Eastern war, and the full Security Council joined in that call. But, as would-be peacemakers have long since discovered to their frustration, it is one thing to forge an agreement among outside parties and quite another to entice the Middle East belligerents themselves to go along. Yet that is precisely what now appears to be in process.

Secretary Kissinger's compromise has yet to be accepted at the UN and among other Arab governments that would eventually have to participate before a settlement could be effective. But the two governments most directly concerned have apparently found a measure of common ground that could not have been anticipated a few weeks ago. The Middle East balance could be on the verge of tipping away the prospect of war and onto the path toward peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Oil and U.S. Independence

Sixty-eight degrees is a bit chilly but, in a good cause, it is tolerable. The cause in this case is, in fact, the economic and political independence of the United States. President Nixon was entirely right on that point in his speech on Wednesday night. Our Arab friends now want to trade their oil for influence over U.S. foreign policy. There is only one possible answer to that offer, and it is the answer that the President gave them. If Americans have to turn down the thermostat, or raise prices or ration gasoline to keep their Arab friends from bending U.S. national interests, the President is surely correct in concluding that most Americans will choose to do just that.

The Arabs' demands on the United States are confined, at the moment, to their war with Israel. But it would be excessively simplistic to think that, if America gave in on its Middle East policies today, there would not be other and broader demands tomorrow. It is hardly useful to berate the Arabs or to issue counterthreats. U.S. troubles with foreign oil supplies are not, after all, limited to the Middle East. The largest foreign supplier of oil to the United States is Canada, which has chosen this moment to limit deliveries and, on a small scale, actually to cut back. The oil trade got dangerously out of balance at the point, perhaps a year ago, when it dawned on the sellers that they did not need to sell nearly so badly as their customers wanted to buy. It is now up to the United States to see that, in the future, it does not depend on its foreign friends' oil any more than they depend on U.S. grain, or computers, or investments.

President Nixon is relying, for the present, chiefly on an appeal to voluntary public cooperation rather than resorting immediately to mandatory rationing. The administration is proceeding on the basis of an unexpectedly good public response last summer. The combination, of exhortation, rising prices and the threat of shortages turned out to be a good deal more effective than anyone had hoped in holding down demand for gasoline. The real question now is the public reaction to the sharper shortages that are developing. The conservation measures that Mr. Nixon proposes are sensible, and none of them suggests any profound change in the way that Americans live. But taken together, they will have a substantial effect on U.S. fuel requirements. Congress has indicated that it is prepared to move rapidly with the legislation that is now needed, including the standby authority for rationing. The chief defect in Mr. Nixon's speech was his unfortunate attempt to blame Congress for

delays. The principal reason for the delays in energy legislation has been the deep confusion within the administration itself in recent months. Many members of Congress have been well ahead of the White House in devising remedies, and Sen. Henry Jackson, D. Wash., in particular has been pressing forward with strong and useful legislation including some of the measures for which the President is now calling. Congress has clearly extended an invitation for cooperation with the White House on this subject, partitioning it off from the Watergate issues. The President obviously would be wise to accept that invitation on those terms.

A lot of Americans will continue to ask, with justification, how the government and the oil industry all got so badly surprised by these sudden shortages. One reason is that very cheap fuel made Americans careless, as a nation, and in recent years the United States has been squandering it at an accelerating rate. Particularly in the last several years, Americans have turned to making large buildings out of glass and producing cars that run seven miles to a gallon. But the basic reason for the present emergency is that both government and industry had assumed, until this year, that foreign producers would never try to use their oil for political purposes. For 40 years, they had carefully avoided it. Now, in a reversal that began last spring and culminated with the pressures of the Middle East war, they have broken that tradition. The industrial nations' access to the cheapest and most available sources of oil are jeopardized. It is up to the United States to use its wits, its technology, and its own considerable resources to find alternatives.

In speaking to the American people, President Nixon went softly on the subject of national purpose. Quite sensibly, he does not want to turn the energy issue into an anti-Arab campaign. But the Arab strategy rests on a judgment—at bottom, a moral judgment—about their customers. They have concluded that the people of the rich industrial nations, and particularly of the United States, have become too complaisant to put themselves to the inconvenience of conserving fuel. They assume that Americans are too wedded to their cars and their comforts to resist oil embargoes. Now we shall see whether they are right. The authoritative answer will not come from President Nixon, but from the other 210 million Americans, and it will be found in the rate at which Americans burn oil and gasoline over the coming months.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### New U.S. President Needed

Resignation denials do not create confidence, particularly in a year in which there have been so many turnabouts. Following four successive days of denials by his aides, Mr. Nixon has chipped in with one from the President's own mouth. The team protests too much. ... With only a year to go before the midterm election, the Republican leaders are already doing their best to maintain as wide a distance as possible between the party and the discredited presidency. ... A new president is needed as much

by the West as by the American people. The loss of confidence in the White House has coincided with the collapse of the Year of Europe, disarray in NATO and the possible fatal postponement of the trade bill. None of these crucial issues can be resolved until the moral authority of the White House has been restored. ... It is going to be difficult on all sides to rekindle the spirit of the Atlantic alliance. As a first step, there will have to be a new American leader. It is to be hoped that he can be appointed quickly.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 10, 1898  
NEW YORK—It is now official, as a result of the halting on Tuesday last, the Republican party has gained a decided victory. President McKinley's conduct of the war and the annexation policy of his administration have been approved by the voters in the country as a whole. And in the Empire State of New York, the wildest battleground of the campaign, Col. Theodore Roosevelt carried with him the entire Republican state ticket.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 10, 1923  
MUNICH—Bavaria's "putsch" died a dramatic death late yesterday afternoon with the arrest of Gen. Ludendorff and the escape of Adolf Hitler, the Bavarian Mussolini, who led the uprising. It is reported that the Fascist leader Hitler was wounded while defending the War Office with his die-hard troops after they were forced from the beer hall where they had been besieged for hours by the Reichswehr troops.



'The Way Things Are Going in Washington, Kissinger Might Ask for Asylum.'

## A Steady Diet of Children

By C.L. Sulzberger

PEKING—Like Saturn—and like all 20th-century revolutions—the Chinese revolution has devoured a great many of its own children. Among the numerous top leaders and close associates of Mao Tse-tung who have either died or disappeared since the People's Republic was declared in 1949 are the following (and this is but a short list):

Lin Biao, previously Chairman Mao's designated successor; Lin Shao-chi, once official chief of state; Peng Te-huai, former defense minister; Kao Kang, a head of the state planning commission; Lo Jui-ching, boss of the internal security forces; Po Xi-po, minister of finance; Lu Ting-yl, Central Committee chief of propaganda; Peng Chen, Politburo member; Ho Lung, an army marshal; Yang Sheng-kun, Central Committee member.

The most dramatic purge appears to have been that which followed Lin Biao's well-authenticated attempt to assassinate Mao and seize power on Sept. 12, 1971. Among those who disappeared from sight together with Lin (who seemingly was killed in an air crash) were five other Politburo members.

### Senior Officers

These include Huang Yung-sheng, armed forces chief of staff; Li Tso-peng, air force commander, and several other key party figures directly involved with military affairs. There was also an extensive coming-out of senior officers.

The notable thing about the list is that almost all its members were connected with the defense establishment and most of them are either known to have been (or to have been accused of) conspiring in one or another way with Moscow and against the ruling Peking establishment.

Lin wanted to reactivate the Sino-Soviet alliance in the late 1960s. Peng was charged with communicating his dissenting views to the Kremlin. Way back in Stalin's day the Russians had been playing with Kao. Yang is

said to have bugged his colleagues on Soviet behalf. Lo is widely assumed to have been involved with the Soviet Union.

Even Lin, once considered the most authoritative exponent of Maoism, was driven by some force to mount a conspiracy (called by the code number 571) against the chairman. It is officially claimed that the military was riddled with his sympathizers, that Moscow had pledged some kind of support.

The large army (perhaps 44 or more divisions and 700,000 men) sent by the Kremlin to China's border areas and implicitly backed up by nuclear strength, is possibly designed to encourage pro-Soviet elements to rebel. Certainly Lin was killed in the crash of a plane fleeing toward the Soviet Union and already over its satellite, Outer Mongolia.

It is perfectly obvious that Mao was convinced a plot was being mounted against him inside his own armed forces and their spokesmen at the highest party levels and, furthermore, from the tone of subsequent propaganda, that Russia was in some way involved, either as the inspirer or the sower of seeds in fallow ground. Mao therefore struck sharply, following his own precept that "the party commands the gun and the gun must never be allowed to command the party."

The command structure of the People's Republic does not yet appear to have recovered from the fearful shaking-up that followed the Lin case. At this writing no new defense minister, chief of the general staff, or air force commander has been formally named to replace those purged.

Mao himself is commander-in-chief, as chairman of the party's Military Affairs Committee, and Yeh Chien-ying, once a marshal before all ranks and insignia were abolished in 1965, seems to be acting defense minister.

But the armed forces, which probably number about 2.5 million and may include some 155 mobi-

lized divisions of all types, are still concentrating as intently on weeding out actual or potential anti-Maoists as they are on improving their equipment and training.

Geng Yi-chi, a deputy commander, told me: "By struggling against deviationists we can guarantee that our army won't change colors and become like the Soviet Army which served the revisionist party of Khrushchev."

What all this adds up to, of course, is that the Maoist leadership remains resolute in its determination to pursue the chairman's road even though the Russian government and party, since Stalin's death, have been trying their best to change Peking's mind and, failing that, to bring the regime down.

This gigantic clash, which takes place amid noisy propaganda blarney, under masks of secrecy and behind immense military concentrations, explains why the Chinese revolution is still, perforce, eating some of its most promising children.

Jerusalem—For years Golda Meir told us we should not worry about what other people thought. She said we should just do what we had to do. "So what happens when the Egyptians and Syrians are on the point of attack? She refuses to hit first. And why? Because she's afraid of what the Americans might think. I don't understand it."

That comment was made by an Israeli of no special importance—a middle-level local executive of a European airline. But it expresses a feeling that touches the central nerve of this country. It expresses the crisis of Zionism.

### Ghetto Collapse

From the beginning, in the last century Zionism was conceived as a way of normalizing the life of European Jews. It grew up as ghetto existence was collapsing under the impact of modern technology and the social ideas of the Enlightenment. It competed with two other movements, which flourished among Jews at the same time.

One of these was assimilation—the adoption by Jews of the national characteristics of the host countries in which they lived. The theory was that in time Jews would become Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen or Americans who just happened to have a different religion.

The second competing idea was Marxian socialism. The idea here was that changes in the patterns of ownership would achieve complete equality, including equality for Jews.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## From Congress, Allies Messages to Nixon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—This city is always looking for clues to the future—particularly clues to the future of the President—and in the last few days it has seen two events of considerable importance.

First, the Congress of the United States, by a two-thirds vote overriding his veto, has insisted on limiting the President's power to make war without its consent. This, the White House said, "seriously undermines this nation's ability to act decisively... in times of international crisis."

Second, the European allies and Japan have refused to follow the President's lead in the Middle East, and while approving Secretary of State Kissinger's compromise to save the cease-fire, have insisted on defining and publishing a pro-Arab peace settlement even before the Israeli-Arab peace talks have begun.

### Limit Authority

Speeches against the President and polls showing a steep decline in public confidence do him no good, but these are serious actions—almost personal rebukes—which limit his authority and challenge his leadership, both at home and abroad.

Eight times before on substantial issues of policy, the Congress failed to override the President's vetoes. Earlier, the Senate did refuse to confirm his nominations of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court. Also, the Congress has refused to approve his policy of building a supersonic transport plane, and it had forced him to stop bombing Cambodia last Aug. 15.

But the vote against his authority to make war in accordance with his interpretation of his powers as commander in chief was a direct challenge to his President's interpretation of his constitutional rights, and the challenge came, not only from the Democrats, but from members of his own party, and his normal supporters among conservative Southern Democrats.

Eighty-six Republicans in the House of Representatives and 26 in the Senate voted against him. Though Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona called the vote "the most dangerous thing that has happened to this country since before the Constitution was written... totally illegal, totally wrong," the Congress insisted.

### Senators Change

In the Senate, faithful defenders of the military and the powers of the commander in chief such as Sen. Eastland and Stennis of Mississippi, and Jackson of Washington, voted against the President.

In the House, Mississippi voted 5-0 to override his veto. Georgia voted 8-3, Alabama 5-3, North Carolina 8-2, Texas 11-3, Missouri 8-2, West Virginia 4-0. The President held the house delegations of Virginia, 8-2, South Dakota 2-0, Oklahoma and Kansas 3-3, South Carolina 4-2, Nebraska 2-1, and Tennessee 4-2. But the big urban states went solidly against him.

California 25-14, New York 27-11, Pennsylvania 17-7, Ohio 13-9, New Jersey 13-2, Connecticut 6-0.

## The Crisis of Zionism

By Joseph Kraft

The Zionists subjected both these notions to merciless attack. Against assimilation they argued it was a half-open door which had to move one way or another. Either Jews would lose their identity entirely, or they would be subjected to subtle and not so subtle discrimination. That discrimination seemed to be vindicated by what happened in Germany under the Nazis.

Against socialism the Zionists argued that it expressed a shallow materialistic view of human life. They said that the troubles of the Jews flowed from dark caverns in the human psyche, not merely ownership of the means of production. That view seemed to be vindicated by what happened in the Soviet Union.

In sharp contrast with these competing escape routes, Zionism held out to Jews the territorial imperative. The Zionists claimed that the one thing Jews lacked which everybody else had was a homeland of their own. Once a Jewish state were in existence, the Jews would be like everybody else—normal.

But now events have called into question the central Zionist claim. In the hour of crisis Mrs. Meir and Moshe Dayan and all the other leaders of this country behaved in the fashion of the assimilationist Jews they had so bitterly attacked.

Moreover, the mere fact of the

Michigan 10-8, Massachusetts 12-1. Nobody can be sure who prompted this vote. The arguments for compelling the President to come back to the Congress for approval of military intervention abroad make sense after reckless personal adventures Presidents Johnson and Nixon Vietnam, but they are ambiguous at best, and maybe even unconstitutional.

Still, the Congress is troubled, resentful over Watergate and the President's maneuverings a deception, and it wanted to send him a message. It doesn't in the heart to impeach him, or to his resignation, but it wants to warn and rebuke him, and it did.

Japan and the allies in West Europe, with less reason, are giving the President a hard time. They don't want to take responsibility for trying to save the Arab-Israeli struggle in the Middle East. They don't want to cooperate with the United States in trying to get arms Israel to hold the balance power against Moscow and the Arab nations. They just want to keep their factories going and it doesn't come from Israel.

Accordingly, the European Common Market countries, an Arab oil boycott are calling on the Israelis to make concessions to restore peace. They want Israel's withdrawal from territory in the Sinai Peninsula and in Jordan, and Syria. Israel occupied in the 1967 war, facing a loss of 40 percent of its oil imports, is calling publicly for Israel to withdraw to the territory it held before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war without "normal supplies" from the Arab countries. Japan says it will have to suspend its industry from the role of the Tokyo daily, Mainichi Shimbun observed, Japan is shying from a position of neutrality to one of a pro-Arab posture.

### President Opposed

A year or so ago, even a months ago, it would have been inconceivable that the Japan or the European allies would oppose President Nixon's policy. It was policy so directly and publicly in the middle of a delicate negotiation by Secretary of State Kissinger.

Or that the Congress of the United States, in the middle of a crisis, would have overridden the President's veto, limiting freedom to make or threaten war. But spectacular events of Watergate and the other efforts of the last few months weakened his authority before the Congress and in the capitals, and this is now a problem.

It is no longer a question, his critics in the press and political adversaries in the Congress. His own Republican Southern Democratic allies in Congress voted against him, overriding his veto, and his allies in Japan and Western Europe support his efforts for peace in the Middle East, many ways, they were unhelpful, but this is the way in. He has lost their trust, and he is following their own interests and doing as they please.

### World Reaction

Finally there was the rest of the rest of the world. But France, Germany and the states of Africa which Israel been cultivating all turned a shoulder. As a prominent writer, the novelist Amos Oz put it:

"They were against us back 1967. When we attacked them they against us now when enemy attacked first. They against us whether we're guys or bad guys. That we're not normal. Where we were started."

Undoubtedly that assessment exaggerated. But the erosion is widespread. Israel's suffered a hard blow to its spiritual philosophy concept, a psychological blow. The deep question came. For once the main line Time magazine word "Israel applies."

The crisis of Zionism proved had to come anyway. Israel well be able to surmount it. New leaders and fresh ideas, security of the state is not the only question. The deep question whether in the present conditions this country can generate leaders.

مكتبة المجلد



Using Electrocardiogram

Progress Is Reported in U.S. In Predicting Heart Attacks

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Nov. 9 (AP)—The electrocardiogram may now help predict the names of a man having a fatal heart attack within five years.

This is the finding emerging from the examination of thousands of men in six countries by an international team of investigators under the direction of the University of Minnesota. The electrocardiogram has long been used to help diagnose heart problems already present.

The team examined 4,519 men in five European countries and 4,481 men in the United States. They found that men who were followed up for five and 10 years. Examinations took place in such locations as the Russian border guard station in Finland, schoolhouses in Yugoslavia and civil auditoriums in Israel.

**Major Risk Factors**

The men were surveyed for the major risk factors in heart disease and were given electrocardiograms (ECGs) in a resting condition and after exercise.

The study was described yesterday to the 1973 scientific sessions of the American Heart Association by Dr. Henry Blackburn, of the University of Minnesota, spokesman for the International Cooperative Study of Cardiovascular Disease Epidemiology.

The heart association said, "The ECG now shows promise of being able to weigh the chances of men having a heart attack and dying from it in the next five years."

The study has assigned risk factors to various abnormalities in the squiggly lines of the ECG that record the electrical signals from the heart.

Premature or "skipped" heartbeats do not appear highly important in prediction, the report said, despite other studies that have suggested they may be.

Dr. Blackburn said the findings suggest that the ECG is not appropriate alone as a mass screening device but rather provides additional risk information on top of such known risk factors as high blood pressure, high cholesterol and cigarette smoking.

"The ECG was not so dramatically predictive, however, among men who were already at the very highest levels of risk because of these elevated primary risk factors," Dr. Blackburn said.

This has not yet been known, Dr. Blackburn said, just how effective preventive measures—such as diet, blood pressure reduction and cessation of smoking—will be in reducing future heart attack risk.

French Senators Issue Report on Nation's Wiretaps

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP)—A French senate committee investigating official wiretaps in this country issued today a report that between 300 and 5,000 telephones are tapped every day on a permanent basis.

Sen. Pierre Marchais, president of the special committee, said the report, said at a news conference that 30 percent of the wiretaps were illegal because they are not covered by a judicial order.

The committee's inquiry was opposed by the government, which controls the wiretap operations. The government has admitted that wiretap operations are conducted on a continuing basis and said that they are necessary for national security.

The committee was refused permission to visit the offices where the tapped conversations are taped. Several ministers refused to testify before the committee, citing the "secrecy of national defense."

Sen. Marchais said that he was drawing up a parliamentary bill which would legalize wiretaps when necessary for public order or would require their approval by judicial authorities. Newsweek and opposition political leaders are complained that their telephones were bugged.

Saigon Says Troops Attacked By Red Force Near Cambodia

SAIGON, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—A South Vietnamese government task force attempting to recapture a stretch of road along the Cambodian border was attacked today, military sources said.

No details of the attack were given, but in skirmishes which began at dusk yesterday, 12 Communist troops were killed, five were wounded, and 30 were captured, according to military sources.

Military sources said a government unit had fought its way back to Route 14, about 130 miles northeast of Saigon, but had lost 30 men and 100 tons of supplies.

A regiment of the North Vietnamese 9th Division crossed the border from Cambodia last month, and Saigon said it was now attempting to recapture the area. But the North Vietnamese said that some 30 miles of the border had been recaptured.

The North Vietnamese advance is the only overland supply route to the capital of Quang Duc and Binh Long provinces. Gia Nghia and Song Be, and the government has an armored tank force into the area to try to drive the North forces back into Cambodia.

Military sources said the Communist-led command wanted to cut the road to Gia Nghia and Song Be, and also to cut the road to the town of Da Lat, 40 miles northeast of Saigon.

The four-part international commission on control and supervision met today to consider deteriorating military situation.

Supply Route Cut

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Group Sex, Wife-Swapping, Smut Are Legalized in West Germany

BONN, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—The West German Bundestag (upper house) today gave its final approval to laws legalizing group sex, wife-swapping and the sale of pornography.

The legislation allows the free sale of pornography—excluding material involving animals and children—to persons over 18 years of age.

Homosexual acts among men over 18 cease to be punishable and married couples are no longer legally barred from fornication.

Most of the law will come into effect within the next few days, but the sections dealing with pornography—a booming trade in West Germany—will only become law at the beginning of 1975.

The measure lowers the age of sexual responsibility from 21 to 18, and in some cases to 16 and 14. It also permits sexual intercourse between relatives by marriage, but retains the ban on incest.

Just as Minister Gerhard Jahn said the new law represented an effort to escape from 19th-century attitudes.



CURIOSITIES OF NATURE—An interesting aspect of the vegetable world: a mushroom is seen growing on top of another one. Picture was taken in a pine forest near Limoges, in the south-central part of France.

British Take Preliminary Steps Toward Building Channel Tunnel

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—The House of Commons last night took its first legislative steps toward the building of a Channel tunnel linking France and England, which has been talked about for at least 170 years.

The parliamentarians approved in principle, by a 178-125 vote, a bill giving government credit of up to £30 million for trial diggings from each coast and other preliminary work.

Opposition Labor members objected to the financial arrangements and other details for the tunnel, designed for trains carrying passengers and vehicles.

The bill is the forerunner of more extensive legislation and a British-French treaty concerning the proposed 32-mile-long project, of which 22 miles would be under the sea.

Prague Convicts Six As W. German Spies

PRAGUE, Nov. 9 (AP)—A West German and five Czechoslovakians have been sentenced to prison terms for spying for West Germany, a Czechoslovak newspaper announced.

Heinrich Tögel of West Germany received eight years, and the five Czechoslovakians, including three women, were given one to two years, Nova Svoboda said.

Sister of Jailed IRA Leader Is Injured by Blast at Home

BELFAST, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—The sister of former Irish Republican Army leader Joe Cahill was hospitalized today for injuries sustained when a bomb was tossed into her home in North Belfast.

The police said that Mrs. Theresa O'Hanlon, who has six children, was taken to the hospital just before midnight suffering from cuts on her legs and complaining of abdominal pain. Her condition was not thought to be serious.

Mrs. O'Hanlon's brother, Mr. Cahill, is a former chief of the IRA's Provisional wing in Belfast. He is currently serving a three-year prison sentence in the Irish Republic for gun-running.

Today, bombers struck in the heart of Belfast, blowing up a Roman Catholic bar but causing no injuries. No warning was given but passersby called attention to a car parked outside Madden's Bar, which was surrounded with barbed wire and cement-filled oil drums to prevent such attacks.

The police and British troops cleared the area before the bomb went off, wrecking the bar and damaging buildings in Smithfield Market across the street.

The police said the car contained up to 200 pounds of explosives packed into a beer keg, a hallmark of Protestant extremists.

In another explosion last night, three persons were injured when their car ran over a landmine placed on a road in County Tyrone near the border with the republic. A man and a woman were seriously hurt.

U.S. Approves Pan Am Plea On Schedules

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—The Civil Aeronautics Board said it has authorized international carriers to begin negotiations to cut back on services because of a fuel shortage.

The action was taken on a petition by Pan American World Airways earlier this week to conduct emergency talks with its international competitors to reduce flights and carrying capacity because of the threatened fuel shortages.

The agency said Pan Am is free to hold discussions with all other CAB licensed carriers—which includes most of the world's major airlines—on schedule adjustments, capacity reductions and consolidation of flights.

The only major condition set by the board was a request that the airlines attempt to continue service to markets served by only one flight a day.

Pan Am informed the board earlier in the week that two major international oil companies that provide it with more than 50 percent of its requirements predicted "massive shortfalls" of jet fuel.

Other international airlines have also reported difficulties in buying up scarce supplies of jet fuel around the world in the wake of the Arab nations' cutoff of shipments to Western nations.

The board today waived the usual requirement that formal negotiations take place in the presence of government officials and said it would allow Pan Am to contact other airlines by telephone, telegraph or any other means necessary.

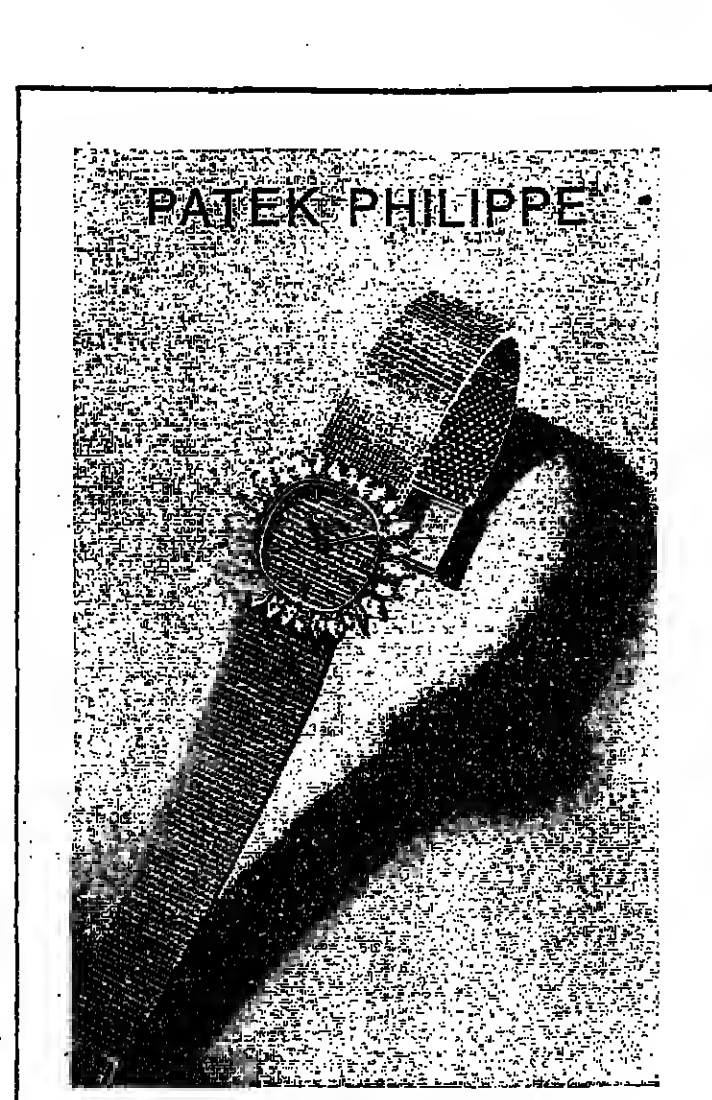
Charges Dropped In U.S.-Irish Case

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 9 (UPI)—The contempt-of-court charges against five New York Irish-Americans who refused to testify about an alleged gun-running plot have been quietly dropped.

U.S. District Judge Leo Brewster, who first ordered the five to jail in June, 1972, declined to speculate whether he would reopen the investigation at a later date. He dropped the charges Tuesday, the same day the grand jury's term expired.

The five—Daniel Crawford, Paschal Morahan, Kenneth Tierney, Thomas Laffey and Mathias Reilly—had spent almost a year in jail. They were freed Aug. 10 on bond after Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas intervened on their behalf.

The grand jury had attempted to question the men about a plot to buy guns or explosives in Texas, allegedly for use by the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland. The five were given immunity from prosecution but they said the immunity applied only in the U.S., not in Britain should they be extradited.



Worth waiting for

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December 1, 1973



# Portrait of a Prince: Rainier of Monaco to Mark 25th Anniversary

By Mary Blume

PRINCE Rainier III succeeded his grandfather as Prince of Monaco in May, 1949; his family, the Grimaldis, is the oldest ruling house in Europe. The principality is a constitutional monarchy with a parliament and a prime minister appointed from a list of three names submitted by France, with which Monaco has close ties defined by a 1918 treaty.

With about 150 hectares (370 acres), Monaco is not half the size of Central Park; its territory will, however, soon have increased by 20 percent thanks to extensive landfills and a railway tunnel. In 1971 Monaco had 23,385 residents, 4,529 of them Monegasques. There is no army or income tax. Monaco belongs to such international organizations as UNESCO, Interpol, the World Health Organization, the Atomic Energy Commission and the General Council of Mediterranean Fisheries (Prince Rainier gave up a plan to apply for a UN seat when it was made clear that, under the 1918 treaty, Monaco would be expected always to vote with France).

Two major crises in Prince Rainier's reign have been a 1963 attack by Gen. Charles de Gaulle at his most obstreperous who accused Monaco of being a haven for French tax evaders, especially *plaisirs de nuit* returning from Africa, and who put up customs barriers and threatened to cut off Monaco's gas and electricity, and a battle with Aristotle Onassis over plans for the Société des Bains



Prince Rainier

de Mer (SBM), which owns the casino and top hotels, Onassis being majority shareholder. Prince Rainier high-handedly and efficiently issued enough new stock to reduce Onassis's holdings to about 30 percent.

During the prince's reign gambling has dropped in importance (in 1880 it supplied 77 percent of Monaco's revenues), and year-round tourism and light industry have increased. The 1963 constitution gave women the vote.

Prince Rainier, 50, is attractive and easy to talk with. He married Grace Patricia Kelly in 1956 and they have three children: the

heir to the throne, Prince Albert, 15, and two princesses, Caroline, 16, and Stephanie, 8. During the Vietnam war the entire family wore bracelets, each engraved with an American prisoner's name, and Princess Caroline wrote to prisoners' families. This interview took place among photographs of portraits of Monaco's princes, including Rainier I in chain mail, at Monaco's legation in Paris.

Q. This spring marks the 25th anniversary of your accession to the throne. How would you like to celebrate it?

A. Very calmly. I think the main thing is to give the public something they like and will remember. I'm trying to get away from all this stuffy protocol. I don't want it to be too rigorous.

Q. In 25 years what have been the most important changes?

A. Personally, getting married. The constitution was important. The decision to do away with railway track and put in a tunnel was important. The other important thing deals with the fact that our hotel situation was very low. In a couple of years we'll have 9,000 decent rooms from the four-star category to two-star luxury.

Q. You went to school in England and Switzerland and to university in Montpellier and Paris, where you studied economics and government. When you came to the throne did you feel well or ill equipped for the job?

A. Ill equipped. It's like running a business, but with political ties. I was away at school and I hadn't many friends in

Monaco of my age. I think that's what's good about Albert's education, he's going to the lycée in Monaco, he's made friends whom he'll see later in life.

It's a small place. People live on top of each other and watch what each one does. It's like an aquarium, it's hard to make decisions without everyone knowing.

Q. You can't make a mistake in private?

A. You can't make a mistake in public.

Q. Has the per capita income gone up during your reign? What social advantages do Monegasques enjoy?

A. Yes, per capita income has risen. I don't know the figures exactly, but there are over 13,000 cars on Monaco plates, which means a car for every two people, the highest rate in the world. There's no unemployment at all. We have social security benefits. For illness they get completely free care in the hospital, up to 80 percent reimbursement of medical costs, and there are national pensions. We started *médicine du travail* before France. That's the interesting thing about being small: you can carry out experiments and if you make a mistake you can modify them.

Q. Has your budget ever been in deficit?

A. Never.

Q. Have you any problems with youth and drugs?

A. No. Maybe because we don't have a university, we have no drug problem. And we have a very good police force. I think

it's better to have a preventive police force than a repressive one. If you want to condense the situation of the Monegasques, he has a lot of rights and no duties. He doesn't contribute because there is no direct taxation, no military service, no civil service.

Q. It's really a trouble-free country?

A. For the moment.

Q. Are you anticipating trouble?

A. The important thing is not to put all your eggs in one basket and depend on tourism. We have had very few Americans this summer, and few Italians, too. We have to suffer from French crises, European crises, world crises without being involved in them at all.

Q. You seem to strike a very good balance, being serious about Monaco, but not heavy.

A. You come across a lot of mockery and had imagery, such as that we fall of gamblers or the French phrase, *page d'opérette*. It's a small country, it's a serious country. The more I go out the more I think small countries are useful. They have no eagerness to possess what their neighbors have. They should be given more latitude. I remember Mr. Finay, whom I admire a lot, during the crisis with Gen. de Gaulle criticizing the French government strongly and saying I don't understand because this country could be the open window on trade coming into France.

Monaco is very different in atmosphere from other places along the coast. We had a symposium on the disposal of radioactive waste, with scientists from

Russia, America, many countries. They all said, for the first time we were really able to talk because there were no political implications, no diplomats around, we were scientists together.

Q. For a small country, you did extremely well in your battle against two of the most formidable figures of the 80s, Gen. de Gaulle and Aristotle Onassis.

A. The claim that Gen. de Gaulle had against us was not founded. I think there was a lot of trouble with the Algerian affair and Morocco, and his failures there were taken out on us.

The accusation that we were a center of fiscal fraud and tax evasion—I had a survey made at the time that showed there were only about 23 French promoters in Monaco from Algeria and Africa, with about 16 billion francs in the bank. But when that crisis developed, the money went to Switzerland, not France.

I regret that during the crisis I sent three personal letters to De Gaulle, but the French foreign minister (Ouvre de Merville) was against us and I think it was because of him that I was never allowed to see Gen. de Gaulle.

Finally, they took it out on French residents of Monaco. Those who became residents after 1963 are now subject to French taxes. And companies that do over a certain percent of their business outside Monaco are taxed, but the tax is lower than in France.

Q. I read that De Gaulle became angry because you had ideas of grandeur.

A. I certainly wasn't up to his ankle in grandeur. The conception of grandeur was much more his than mine. I was just trying to put the principality back on the map and end the picture that all our income comes from gambling. In fact only 4.5 percent now comes from the casino.

Q. And Onassis?

A. The conflict with Onassis was completely different. I accepted that he become a majority shareholder in the SBM, he had wonderful ideas that were right up my alley because he wanted gambling to be just part of our income, he wanted to attract young people. The intentions as the years went by were not fulfilled at all. I'm still on very good terms with him.

Q. What did Onassis really want?

A. I don't think he knew. Being majority shareholder gave him press coverage and social standing. It gave him a visiting card to get his business going, and it was a good place to get started socially, too. I think it's very true, what Somerset Maugham said in "The Razor's Edge": "Money is a sunny spot for shady people. It's not a label, but there are some odd types there."

Q. The Côte d'Azur has been spotted by new buildings. You have a power that mayors and town councils don't have to control the building in the principality at least. Are you often criticized for allowing Monaco to be ruined?

A. I don't like it either. What

can you do? You can't make regulations that cover everything, you can't say I won't allow it if the builders are in conformity with the rules. There's one good thing and that's that there's not much room left for building.

Q. Wouldn't this be a good case for a little benevolent despotism?

A. Yes, I do stop a lot of things, but we have a Supreme Court and I can't go over their rulings.

Q. Are there constraints in your position?

A. Yes. You can't do what you want, but then there can you!

Q. Has there been talk of making Monaco a republic?

A. Yes, even in the time of my grandfather I heard it talked about. But the treaty with France makes it clear that I'm member of the family, I'm rule Monaco, it would become a part of the Alpes-Maritimes, a best *sous-préfecture* like Grasse.

Q. And the Monegasques would lose their tax-free status and other privileges?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you not been 33d Prince of Monaco, what would you have been?

A. Interesting question. I think I would have liked to have some activity attached to the sea. Anyway, I would have liked to live in the country and not in a big city. The sea or farming, an activity close to nature. No necessarily in Europe—there are pioneers who have gone out to Africa and desolate countries and have developed things. Or even to America.

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# NDON THEATER The Tragedy of Comedy

By John Walker

ON, Nov. 8 (UPI)—That dish phrase "the nuclear family" always suggests to me much a hapless father, and child in isolation, the rest of the world as an extension of enormous destruction. The family is nuclear in bomb, a Hiroshima of it, or so this week's writers have us believe.

Nothing new. Coriolanus, a conquering hero, is a word from his grandfather. But modern authors have the authentic tragedy while venturing outside the kitchen.

Armando de Filippo's "Saturday Morning," adapted by Waterhouse and Willis Hall for the National Theatre, is a comedy of family life although the material could as easily be as tragedy. It is so of the National's minor, a warm and amusing comedy cast and surely directed by Franco Zeffirelli.

de Filippo's family is, in a Neapolitan one, extending beyond parents and children to aunts and uncles as friends, all squabbling, teasing, and momentary. In the past, the family has been antipathetic, but now the working week, only to discover that it is an unbreakable bond in their lives.

many tensions are centered on the children that between Peppino (Frank Finlay) and his wife Rosa (Joan Collins), a woman inordinately fond of her cooking, who still angry because, four years before, Peppino's daughter-in-law's cooking seeking some rational explanation for her attitude—neither asks the other the mother to decide that having an affair with the charming accountant (Denis Quilley) who lives in the next apartment. During the Sunday lunch, before Peppino's anger remains some-

Laurence Olivier and Clive Merrison in "Saturday Sunday Monday."



cannot do so. The relationships between the men and the women are characterized by violence and an immature tenderness.

William Dudley's sets are as strongly rooted in a sense of precise location as Mr. Gill's direction. The acting, too, is of a high standard, although it might help if Derrick O'Connor were occasionally audible.

Lawrence handles clumsily his two themes: the effect on a family and, particularly, the son, of the protracted dying of the dominant mother, and the courtship of a middle-class nurse who attends her. The briskly comic ending suggests a desperation on the part of the author, an inability

to work out these situations with any criminal truth.

A similar ambivalence, though on a much lower level, ruins the musical "Pippin" at Her Majesty's Theatre. From "Company" to "Applause" to "Pippin," the progression of Broadway musicals at this theater has been downhill, and now sharply declining with a show that has only Tony Walton's sets and a couple of brief moments by individual performers to recommend it.

Bob Fosse's slick direction only emphasizes its cynicism, as does his reduction of all dance routines to enthusiastic bumps and grinds. It has the same gibbous that made Anthony Newley's

"The Good Old, Bad Old Days" such a distressing experience.

A long vaudeville number on war, amid mutilated corpses, is repellent not so much for its bad taste, the mixture of chorus-girl sex and violence, as its condemnation of atrocities from show biz standards.

Episode in construction, and as a whole, in treatment, "Carnegie" crossed with "Cabaret"—the show follows the adventures of Charlemagne's son, who rejects power, glory and sex to settle down with an unattractive widow and child, Paul Jones's whey-faced passivity as Pippin provides an appropriately empty central performance for a hollow show.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The first stage production of Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Sound of Music" in Germany had its premiere Nov. 9, by the American Theater Workshop, at the Amerika Haus Theater in Frankfurt, staged by David Carr. Later performances will be Nov. 10, 22, 24, 25 and Dec. 7, 9, 21, 22 and 23.

Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" will return to the stage of the Vienna State Opera on Nov. 10, for the first time since 1961, in a new production staged by Werner Kelch and designed by Jürgen Rose. Gerd Albrecht will conduct, and the cast includes Ilseana Cotrubas later Teresa Zylka-Gera as Tatiana, Bernd Weikl as Onegin, Peter Schrier as Lensky, and Peter Mosen as Grizabella. The work will be performed seven times through Dec. 1 before going to the Deutsche Oper in Berlin under a co-production arrangement. It will return to Vienna in May for performances during the 1974 Vienna Festival.

Negotiations are under way that are expected to take two units of the Darmstadt Staats-theater on tour to the Western Hemisphere in collaboration with the Goethe Institute. One would take the play company on a three-to-four-week tour in the fall of 1974, playing North American university stages with Franz Xaver Kroetz's "Münchhausen," a production that has successfully been toured in Germany. In addition, the Darmstadt Dance Theater under Gerhard Bohner is slated for a four-to-six-week

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sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Galerie de France  
3 Fg St-Honore 8<sup>e</sup>  
265-69-37 - 265-73-69

**ELSE ALFELT**  
**C.H. PEDERSEN**  
10 ans de peinture  
9 novembre - 31 décembre  
Parking Concorde, av. Gabriel

PARIS

FELIX VERGEL  
present exclusively  
**KELMAN**  
novembre 14-30  
2, avenue Matignon  
PARIS-8<sup>e</sup> 256 25 19

galerie  
albert verbeke  
"SITUATION"  
de kooning  
mathieu  
en hommage à  
harling - mosson  
tobey - wols  
12 oct. - 11 dec.  
7, place Fursenberg - 6<sup>e</sup>

GALERIE COARD  
12 Rue Jacques-Callot.  
**ANITA  
DE CARO**  
November 7 - December 7.

PARIS

Wally Findlay  
Galleries International  
new art - design - tapestry  
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>  
exhibition

**GAYLE**  
oct. 19 - nov. 13  
special showing  
PISSARRO - RAUL DUFY  
CAMOIN - LEON DETROY  
exclusive representative  
of 30 contemporary artists  
featuring  
ARDOSSON - SEBIRE - MAIK - LE PHO  
Impressionists,  
post-impressionists  
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nov. 9 - dec. 4  
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sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

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novembre 14-30



| -07/27 |        | Stocks and    |       | P/E |        | 100s   |        | High Low Last |        | Change |        |
|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-----|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| High.  | Low    | Div           | In \$ |     |        |        |        |               |        |        |        |
| 58     | 202    | G.W. Wain Inv |       | 1   | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2        | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 177    | 114    | LehPacI 800   | 6     | 8   | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2        | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| 194    | 114    | LehVolV 100   | 6     | 8   | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2        | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| 75     | 54     | Nutlio pfA20  |       | 5   | 61     | 60 1/2 | 61     | 61            | 61     | 61     | 61     |
| 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | WmWm Wio      | 10    | 48  | 26     | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2        | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| 12 1/2 | 12     | WmWm Wio      | 10    | 48  | 26     | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2        | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |

# Order

## Output

### Britain

#### to Fall

مکذا من کلّ ۴۷







[illegible]

| Toronto Stocks                 |        |        |        |     |    |            |        |        |     | Mutual Funds                   |      |      |               |       |       |        |       |     |  |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|----|------------|--------|--------|-----|--------------------------------|------|------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----|--|
| Closing prices on Nov. 9, 1978 |        |        |        |     |    |            |        |        |     | Closing prices on Nov. 9, 1978 |      |      |               |       |       |        |       |     |  |
| High Low Last Chg              |        |        |        |     |    |            |        |        |     | Bid Ask                        |      |      |               |       |       |        |       |     |  |
| 4975 Abco                      | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 2644 IAC   | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | 1/4 | Bid                            | 3.27 | 3.28 | Kyssee Funds: |       | Spcl  | 26.43  | H L   |     |  |
| 9200 Achltd                    | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 | 14 | 300 Inustm | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 | Ask                            | 7.79 | 7.54 | Apollo        | 479   | 229   | Batler | 16.84 | H L |  |
| 4433 ACRC Ltd                  | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 306 Ingh   | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Bell          | 100   | 100   | Saford | 7.50  | H L |  |
| 100 Agfa Ltd                   | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 309 Deland | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Agfa Int                  | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 2100 Alca Gas Tr               | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 2100 Alca Conl                 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3274 Pipe  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 1/2 |                                |      |      | Cus B         | 19.47 | 25.25 | Gr     | 3.48  | H L |  |
| 1000 Alliance B                | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3          |        |        |     |                                |      |      |               |       |       |        |       |     |  |

|           |           |          |       |       |        |       |       |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Financial | Prog:     | Attidit  | 8.79  | 7.34  | Incni  | 10.42 | 10.34 |
| Dyna      | 4.35 N.L. | A Bus    | 2.98  | 3.23  | Invst  | 9.76  | 10.67 |
| Indust    | 4.05 H.L. | Bnd Db   | 10.09 | 11.03 | Shrm O | 10.86 | H.L.  |
|           |           | Libt Rec | 10.43 | 11.43 | Stk Fd | 3.08  | 3.36  |

|      |          |                                     |
|------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 5.44 | 5.62 7/8 | Sales: Dec 1455; Feb 1440; April 28 |
| 5.50 | 5.50 1/2 | June 146; Aug 5; Oct 8; Dec 10      |
| 5.32 | 5.39     |                                     |
| 5.44 | 5.44     |                                     |
| 5.42 | 5.42     |                                     |
| 5.37 | 5.37     |                                     |
| 5.52 | 5.52     |                                     |
| 5.70 | 5.46     |                                     |
| 5.39 | 5.49     |                                     |

**FROZEN POOL BELLIE**

|     |       |       |       |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| cfb | 71.50 | 72.40 | 69.81 | 69.85 | 70    |
| Mar | 70.23 | 70.23 | 69.83 | 69.85 | 67.83 |
| May | 67.25 | 67.23 | 68.31 | 68.32 | 69    |
| Jul | 65.50 | 67.23 | 67.25 | 67.25 | 67    |
| Aug | 66.43 | 66.43 | 66.40 | 65.63 | 63.23 |
| Feb | 63.73 | 62.75 | 59.53 | 59.53 | 60.63 |

Sales: Feb 2101; Mar 2461; May 147; May 146  
 July 90; Aug 11; Feb 83.

Open Interest: Feb 3428; March 13;  
 May 4351; July 7341; Aug 1082; Feb 70.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Normal.

|          |           |          |           |        |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Franklin | Group:    | Mut Shrs | 15.98 N L | Am Ind | 5.17 N L |
| ONTC     | 5.04 8.81 | Mut Trst | 1.53 N L  | Ass F  | 1.19 N L |
| Brth     | 7.63 8.35 | NEA Mut  | 9.44 9.43 | Invst  | 1.23 N L |

|             | Nov. 9, 1975 |        |   |
|-------------|--------------|--------|---|
|             | Sales        | Close  |   |
| Gen Motors  | 218,520      | 37 1/2 | + |
| Penn Cent   | 237,163      | 34     | + |
| Southern Co | 172,631      | 18     | - |
| Goodyear    | 175,821      | 16 1/2 | - |
| Chrysler    | 161,428      | 20 1/4 | - |
| Bell Tel    | 153,285      | 18 1/2 | - |
| Coastal Gas | 142,263      | 15     | + |
| Wesloch El  | 125,163      | 20 1/4 | - |
| Dow Chem    | 131,251      | 55 1/2 | - |

|            |           |        |             |         |             |
|------------|-----------|--------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Pen Sec    | 6.61 N.L. | Nw Pr  | 14.43 15.77 | Trms Cq | 8.19 8.52   |
| Group Sec: | "         | Nw Wld | 12.09 12.21 | Trav Eq | 10.95 11.03 |
| Apex       | 5.32 5.87 | Newton | 14.22 15.54 | Tudr Hd | 11.51 N.L.  |

[illegible]

|         |      |      |               |       |       |         |   |      |      |
|---------|------|------|---------------|-------|-------|---------|---|------|------|
| Capm    | 7.59 | 8.32 | Prv Gth       | 8.14  | 9.57  | Var In  | P | 3.75 | 4.08 |
| Capit G | 2.87 | 5.15 | Prv SIP       | 12.45 | 17.44 | Viking  |   | 8.59 | H L  |
| Capit B | 5.69 | 6.34 | Pulnam Funds: |       |       | Well St | G | 7.55 | 8.76 |

|                | High   | Low    | Close  | High           | Low    | Close  | High   | Low            | Close  |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|
| 42 Industrials | 120.5  | 117.7  | 118.29 | 42 Industrials | 120.5  | 117.7  | 118.29 | 42 Industrials | 120.5  |
| 72 Railroads   | 42.96  | 42.96  | 43.74  | 72 Railroads   | 42.96  | 42.96  | 43.74  | 72 Railroads   | 42.96  |
| 53 Utilities   | 49.53  | 49.53  | 49.53  | 53 Utilities   | 49.53  | 49.53  | 49.53  | 53 Utilities   | 49.53  |
| 528 Stocks     | 104.77 | 104.77 | 105.30 | 528 Stocks     | 104.77 | 104.77 | 105.30 | 528 Stocks     | 104.77 |

| NYSE Index     |       |       |       |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                | High  | Low   | Close |
| Composite      | 58.31 | 58.31 | 58.31 |
| Industrials    | 62.82 | 62.34 | 62.35 |
| Transportation | 33.84 | 34.51 | 35.01 |
| Utility        | 72.75 | 73.34 | 73.34 |
| Finance        | 73.77 | 73.77 | 73.77 |

## RENTAL SERVICES

| Client's total |       |           |           |       |  |
|----------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|--|
| Nov. 7         | ..... | 264,134   | 370,873   | 5.22  |  |
| Nov. 9         | ..... | 287,253   | 436,692   | 6.16  |  |
| Nov. 2         | ..... | 251,217   | 387,723   | 5.47  |  |
| Nov. 1         | ..... | 246,981   | 352,452   | 5.25  |  |
| Oct. 1         | ..... | 252,581   | 431,856   | 6.25  |  |
| Total          | ..... | 1,412,166 | 2,189,636 | 30.75 |  |

These totals are included in the sales figures.

**CATHEDRAL**

MANFORTH ASSOCIATES  
SILVER HILLS, MASS. U.S.A. 02152  
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...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to the journal's prestige and makes it a must-read for all psychologists.

... ..

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

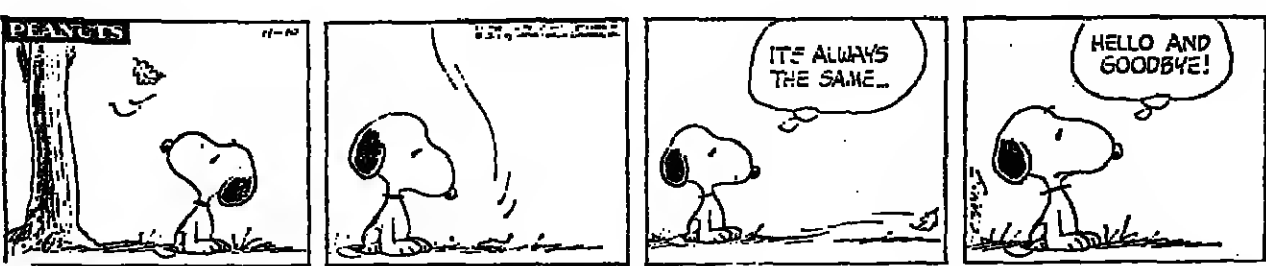


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**SERVI**



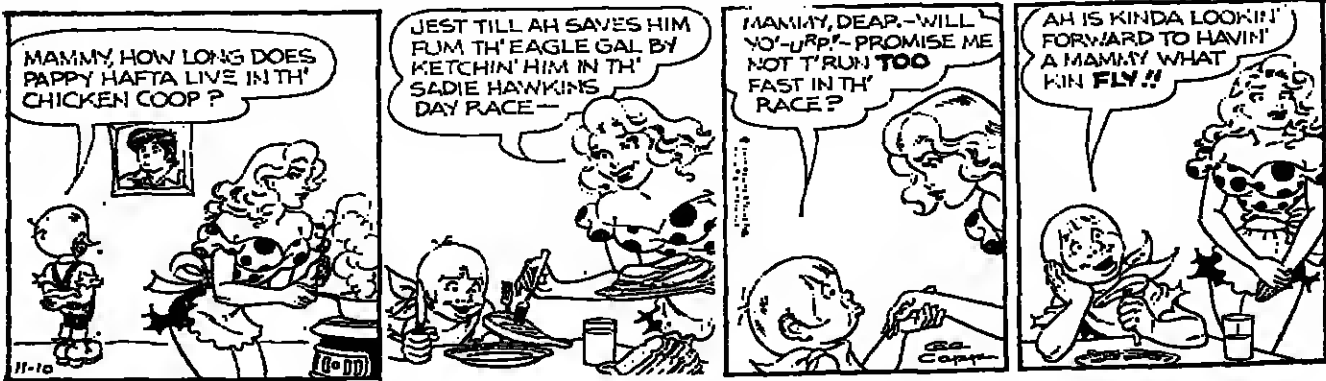
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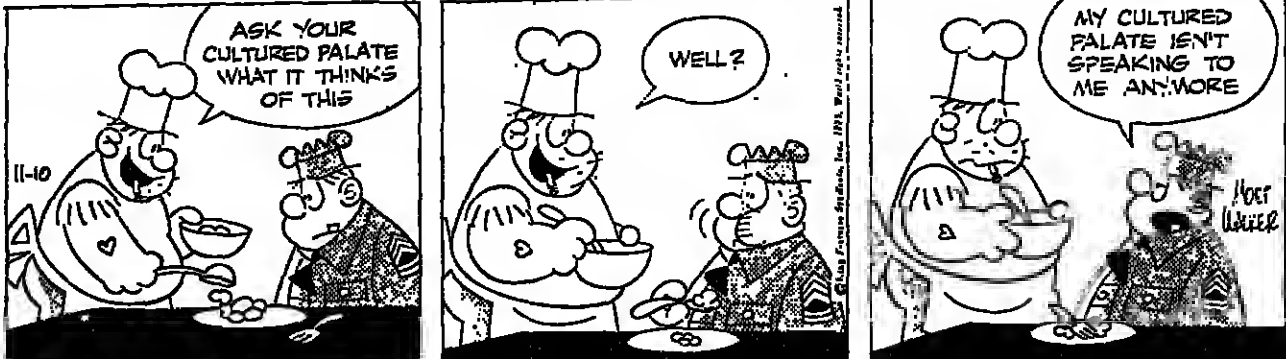
B.C.



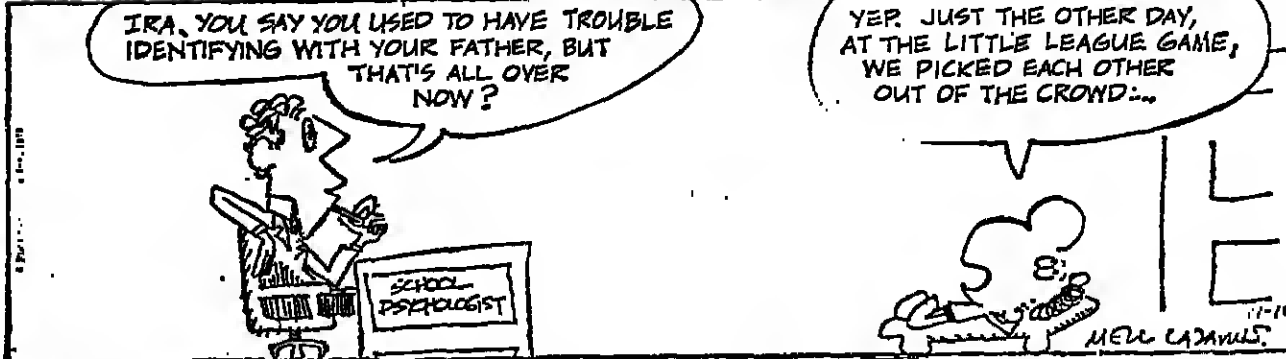
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BEETLE BAILEY



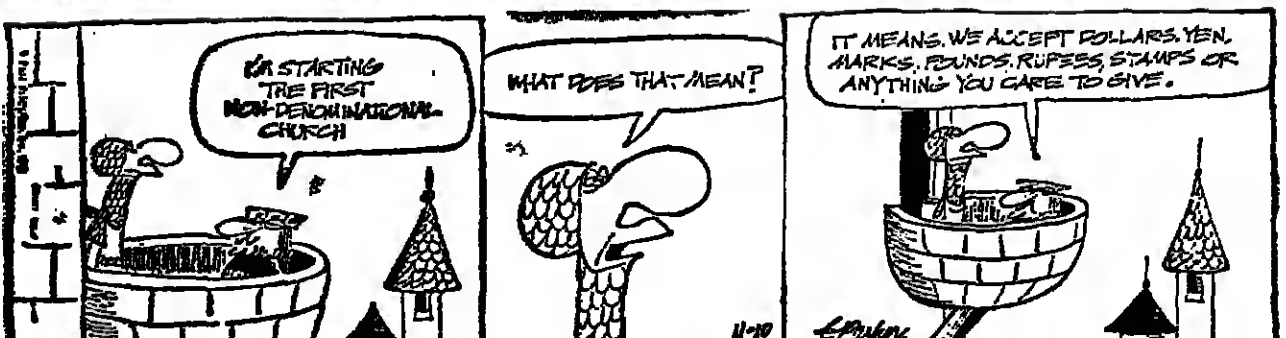
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOOLC  
RIPEV  
GIFNIX  
TUMPIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN

Yesterday's Jumble: TYING SCARY DURESS PESTAL  
Answer: Remains—to provide support—STAYS

# BOOKS

**BURR**  
By Gore Vidal. Random House. 430 pp. \$8.95.  
Reviewed by George Dangerfield

AARON BURR had a career of great variety, excitement and interest. He commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary War; he was a successful New York lawyer; he went high enough in New York politics, then as now distinctly arcane, to become Jefferson's first Vice-President. He was still Vice-President when he killed his greatest political enemy, Alexander Hamilton, in a duel at Westbury. This feat was not well regarded, and Burr was indicted for murder in New Jersey and New York. He continued, however, to preside over the Senate in Washington. Later, after a peculiarly futile expedition down the Mississippi, he was tried for treason on the grounds (probably correct) that he had attempted to detach the West from the Union. It was also possible that he hoped to revolutionize Mexico. He was acquitted on both counts but found it convenient to go abroad for a while. In France, being very hard up, he tried to sell the French government a scheme for advancing its interests at the expense of the United States. He returned to America, resumed the practice of law, made a lot of money, spent more, and died in 1836.

He was extremely attractive, especially to women, and his amorous adventures were numerous and successful. Since he was an 18th-century gentleman, these did not make him enemies, and they were numerous and bitter, were made because people found it impossible to pin him down. In the political world, a gifted politician without a purpose becomes odious after a time; and Burr was a man without a purpose.

In writing this novel about Aaron Burr, Gore Vidal is under a severe handicap. It ought to be an accepted rule, although somehow it never is, that a historical novel succeeds only to the extent that recorded history is kept out of it. The ideal in this respect might be Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," where the setting is in the past, but the characters are all imaginary. Vidal's protagonist is very much in history. You can make a fantastic figure out of him, which Vidal offers to do with success, but you cannot make an imaginary one. History will always come breaking in, and Vidal compounds his difficulties by encouraging it to do so. "Obviously"—I am quoting from his Afterword—"I have made up conversation, but whenever possible I have used actual phrases of the speaker."

When a historical novelist talks about "actual phrases" and things like that, he is summoning the wrong kind of imagination. He is calling on the historian's imagination, a very powerful faculty but one that has to do with the ordering of evidence, the discovery of new relations between ascertained facts. The imagination of a novelist is, obviously, of very different and probably a more essential nature. It is useless for the two to change hats. If the novelist tries on the historian's imagination, he is merely boring; if the historian tries on the novelist's, he is simply bogus.

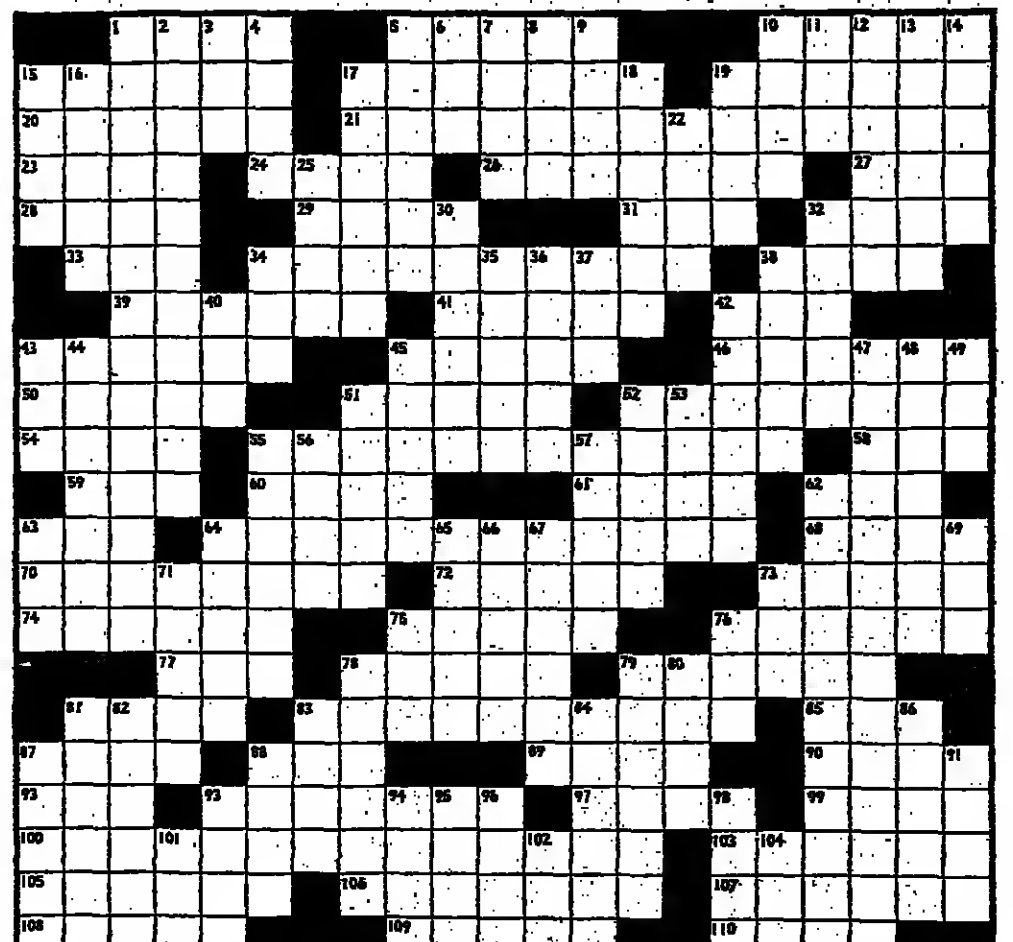
The first person singular is naturally self-serving. When Aaron Burr appears as a hedonist, as a man who believes that life is worth living but not particularly worth living well, as a gifted wit-of-the-wisp who is in his own eyes his own best friend, he is a divine creature. But Vidal, the personage who is writing an implausible apologia pro vita sua, and who pulls everybody down to some level below his own level, is not only mischievous, but often more rose and usually redundant. There two live side by side, so that one is tempted to suggest that these two are intended as the study of a split personality. As the last chapter, convincingly demonstrates, however, it is far better when it is simply being a fantasy—a demonstration that comes too late to save the novel's reputation.

George Dangerfield, recipient of a Pulitzer Prize in history, is also the author of the biography "Robert R. Livingston of New York, 1746-1813."

© The New York Times.

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

SOME OF THE PEOPLE—By Betty Leary





# Centam Pick in International

problems and risks attached to the journey to complete here.

But Dahlia, winner of Britain's richest race, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes as well as the Irish Oaks, is considered to have good chance if she is fully fit.

Dahlia was considered perhaps the best horse in Europe until an injury upset her form and she finished far back in Europe's premier race, the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris five weeks ago.

Tentam won the United Nations Handicap in Atlantic City and was a game second to Secretariat in the Man O'War Stakes at Belmont in his last two starts.

The other U.S. entrants are Kingmaker's Big Spruce, and the Chance Farm's London Cup company, Bendish Dahlia. France will be represented by Accacio d'Agullar, owned by M. Jimmy Goldsmith and Jacques de Souza-Lage, and Card King, a Kentucky-bred owned by Raphaël Hakim.

Ireland's representatives are Mrs. Rita Moore's Conor Pass

Howard Twilley and Jim Manich, who complain they're not playing enough. Because the Colts' defense cannot handle rushing plays, Bob Griese need hardly throw a pass. Betting choice: Miami by 12.

Cincinnati (4-4-0) at Buffalo (5-3-6)—Since the conference wildcard playoff berth to the best second-place team is up for grabs, this one is a pivotal game for both sides. Bengals have more pass. Betting choice: Cincinnati by 4.

**Mark Spitz with young admirers at a pool in London.**

LONDON, Nov. 9 (UPI)—Mark Spitz, the American swimmer who won seven Olympic gold medals at Munich last year, would like to compete in the Olympic Games again—as a yachtsman.

But Spitz said today that the Olympic rules on professionalism would first have to be altered. As he now earns his living from sportswear and swimming gear. In particular, this rules him out.

"If I had a chance of going into Olympic sailing I would choose the new tornado class, a type of catamaran. Racing in catamarans is really exciting. But I know my chances of being allowed to compete would be slim, almost negligible," Spitz said.

"We are a little behind the times in evaluating what is wrong in professionalism. The Olympic officials would discriminate against me because I made my money out of swimming. Yet a competitor earning his living in another type of work would be allowed to compete."

**BONN:** Nov. 9 (UPI)—The Soviet Union might agree to play Chile outside of Santiago but will definitely not accept the National Stadium there, a high-ranking soccer official said today.

Vladimir Angerski, secretary of the foreign affairs section in the Soviet soccer federation, told the West German newspaper *Elbe Zeitung*:

"We will never set our feet in the National Stadium after what happened there." His reference was to reported 1974 tournament riots carried out by the new military regime in Chile.

Discussing rumors of a possible European boycott of the 1974 World Cup finals in West Germany if Russia is banned, Angerski said: "We have given no thoughts to this matter."

Asked if the Soviet Union might accept an offer to play in another Chilean city, Vina del Mar, Arica, Rancagua or Concepcion, Angerski said: "This is a matter we might be prepared to discuss."

PINEHURST, N.C., Nov. 9 (AP).—Gibby Gilbert, who almost quit the pro golf tour in disgust earlier this season, matched the best score of the year with a nine-under-par 62 yesterday for the first-round lead in the \$500,000 World Open.

Gilbert, 32, who scored his only professional victory in the 1970 Houston Open, established a five-stroke lead, the biggest first-round margin on the tour this season.

But this new tournament, the richest in the world, has seven more rounds to go. It is scheduled for 144 holes, eight rounds, and won't wind up until Nov. 17.

Gilbert's round—which included eight birdies and an eagle and only 24 putts—was his career best and tied the 62s shot earlier this season by Jack Nicklaus and J.C. Snead. It broke Ben Hogan's record on the 7,007-yard, par-71 No. 2 course at the Pinehurst Country Club by three strokes.

'Unbelievable'

"His round is almost unbelievable," said Gary Player of South Africa, 11 strokes back with a 73.

Second in the chase for a \$100,000 first prize was Alvaro

Miller, who played the par-71 No. 4 course in 67.

The No. 2 and 3 courses are being used for the first 72 holes of this tournament, which has a bulky field of 240 players representing more than 20 countries.

After the first week's play, the field will be cut to the low 70s for the last four rounds, all over the famed No. 2 course, generally ranked among the best in this country.

Miller Barber was alone in third place with a 68. At 69 were Ron Cerrudo, Tom Kite and Mike McCullough.

Arnold Palmer had to play the back nine in 33 to salvage a 73 and tie Player. Bruce Crampton of Australia, a four-time winner of this year, had a 74. So did Lanny Wadkins, winner of two titles and almost \$300,000 this year.

Ben Crenshaw, the rookie sensation who won the San Antonio-Texas Open last week, was at 75 and Billy Casper had 76. Sam Snead, the 61-year-old marvel, had a 78 and Tommy Aaron, the Master's winner, a 71.

Nicklaus, Tom Weiskopf, Lee Trevino and Johnny Miller, the U.S. Open champion, are not competing.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9 (AP).—Defending champion Stan Smith of Sea Pines, S.C., was defeated in the quarterfinals of the \$75,000 Stockholm Open tennis tournament here tonight.

Tom Gorman of Seattle topped Smith in series of face-to-face net battles, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4, and will meet Tom Okker of the Netherlands in the semifinals tomorrow. Okker, the No. 3 seed, ousted sixth-seeded Arthur Ashe of Richmond, Va., 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

The other semifinal match will pit unseeded Bjorn Borg, Sweden's 17-year-old ace, against Czechoslovakia's Radek.

Borg upset seventh-seeded Nikkil Pilić of Yugoslavia, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, in a match that binged on close calls by Ihnesen, Connors downed Spianard Manuel Orantes, 6-2, 6-1.

Ansle Team Named

SYDNEY, Nov. 9.—Four men whose average age is 35 were named today to play for Australia against Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup semifinal.

They are Maj Anderson, 38, Rod Laver, 35, John Newcombe, 29, and Ken Rosewall, 39.

The match with Czechoslovakia is

DETROIT, Nov. 9 (UPI).—The Detroit Red Wings fired Ted Garcia Wednesday, 12 games into his first head coaching season in the National Hockey League, and replaced him with 22-year veteran player Alex Delvecchio.

"This is a business," general manager Ned Harmsen said. "We must make moves."

"The yardstick of success is wins," he said. "When you're not spinning your wheels, you've got to do something." At 2-9-1, the Red Wings had been off to their worst start in history.

The winning team will meet the United States in Cleveland Nov. 30-Dec. 2.

The advent of "open" tennis in the last two years, which permits professionals and amateurs to play each other, and the ending of contractual obligations on players, made the Australian tennis market available.

Not only available, but clamoring to represent their country though they could make much more than the 1,000 Australian dollars they are reportedly being paid, if they stuck with the com-

|                   | W | L  | T | Pts. | GP | GA |
|-------------------|---|----|---|------|----|----|
| New England ..... | 9 | 4  | 1 | 19   | 36 | 38 |
| Quebec .....      | 7 | 7  | 1 | 17   | 36 | 39 |
| Chicago .....     | 7 | 4  | 1 | 15   | 48 | 39 |
| Cleveland .....   | 8 | 3  | 2 | 14   | 42 | 35 |
| San Jose .....    | 4 | 8  | 3 | 16   | 35 | 50 |
| New York .....    | 4 | 10 | 3 | 10   | 34 | 68 |

|                   | W  | L  | T | Pts. | GP | GA |
|-------------------|----|----|---|------|----|----|
| Edmonton .....    | 10 | 1  | 0 | 20   | 34 | 29 |
| Winnipeg .....    | 8  | 6  | 2 | 14   | 49 | 48 |
| Minnesota .....   | 6  | 5  | 1 | 13   | 45 | 35 |
| Calgary .....     | 7  | 7  | 1 | 15   | 45 | 40 |
| Los Angeles ..... | 4  | 11 | 0 | 8    | 38 | 69 |
| Vancouver .....   | 3  | 11 | 0 | 6    | 37 | 65 |

**Thursday's Game**

Edmonton 4, Quebec 3 (Royal, Pate-  
nault, Fonteyne, Clime); Pittsburgh,  
Gulitz 2.

waited two years for the chance, will be 49ers quarterback. He played well in substituting for George Allen. He can make changes, so Redskins stand a better chance of winning. Betting choice: Washington.

7. St. Louis (3-4-1) at Green Bay (2-5)—Roger Wehrli, who holds the record together, is out, which weakens Cardinals' defense. It's hard to stick with the Packers, but St. Louis is better. Betting choice: Packers.

8. Houston (3-4-1) at New Orleans (3-4-1)—Houston's defense is what he was still their quarterback because the incumbents cannot get the job done. Betting choice: Green Bay by 2.

INTERCONFERENCE  
Monday Night

Chicago (3-5-0) at Kansas City (4-3-1)—Mike Livingston continues as Chiefs' quarterback with Len Dawson hurt. Livingston, who has had plenty of chances, played well in victory over Oakland. Betting choice: Bobby Douglas; will have a hard time running over K.C.'s defense. Betting choice: Kansas City by 2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The other shoe dropped on the New York Giants yesterday: X-rays showed that their best offensive player, Jon Mendenhall, has been suffering from a tear in the cartilage in the left knee and that he will be out of the team for the rest of the season.

"The rest of the season" starts today in the Yale Bowl against the Dallas Cowboys, who have scored 130 points in their last five games.

The tear was described as minor itself, but major enough to require an operation next week.

Packers for the \$100.00 waiver price.

Gordon, hampered by injuries the last two seasons, was put on waivers by the Los Angeles Rams because of an argument about his salary with an assistant coach Sunday.

The former Michigan State standout, 23, was sidelined with leg-muscle pulls and broken ribs much of last season.

Gordon has caught 241 passes for 3,779 yards and 36 touchdowns during nine years in the NFL, and he has returned 62 kickoffs for an average of 24.2 yards.

Jackie Who, in his second season, had become a candidate for all-pro honors.

**Gordon to Packers**  
GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 9 (AP).—Veteran wide receiver Dick Gordon, who led the National Football League in 1970 with 71 catches and 13 touchdowns, has been acquired by the Green Bay

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (UPI)—Leadership in the Big Eight Conference and the championship of the Mid-American Conference at stake on tomorrow's college football schedule, but it will be a couple of weeks before any changes will be made among the top 10 teams.

Among the top 10 clubs, only the 10th-ranked Oklahoma and 10th-ranked Missouri will square off tomorrow at Columbia, Mo. in a Big Eight game, figures to be a difficult time of things to come.

Week-end Ohio State, fourth-ranked Michigan, fifth-ranked Texas A&M, sixth-ranked Penn State, eighth-ranked UCLA and ninth-ranked Southern California are heavy favorites. Sevens-ranked Alabama and seven-ranked LSU are idle tomorrow.

faces Michigan and UCLA face Southern California. Also, Nov. 23 of that week, Oklahoma will meet 11th-ranked Nebraska.

This week, the two big games are Oklahoma at Missouri and Miami of Ohio at Kent State. The Oklahoma-Missouri contest will determine the leadership of the Big Eight, and the Miami-Kent State game at Kent, Ohio, will decide the MAC race and the conference's representative in the Tangerine Bowl.

Oklahoma (6-0-1) currently leads Missouri (7-1) by a half game in the Big Eight, and the Sooners will tomorrow they need just two victories in their remaining games to claim an uncontested crown. Oklahoma enters the game with the national third-best total offense (49.3 yards per game) and rushing (49.3

Ohio State is a 29-point pick in Michigan State, Michigan is over Illinois, Notre Dame is over Pittsburgh, Penn State is over North Carolina State. AIA is 19 over Oregon and Auburn California is 35 over Miami.

Another crunch week will come in Thanksgiving week, when six of the top 10 will meet each other.

Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 32, Penna will meet LSU and on Friday, Nov. 24, Ohio State

Miami of Ohio is one of several major college teams with a perfect record, and a victory would give the Redskins their first conference championship in several years and first bowl invitation in 11 years.

Kent State has lost only one in eight games and has several strong players. The game will not be an easy one for the Redskins' opponents to 11. Miami, however, boasts the nation's second best total defense (118.3 yards per game) and the fourth best defense against scoring (7.4).

## NHL Standings

|                   | EAST |   |   |      |    |    |  |
|-------------------|------|---|---|------|----|----|--|
|                   | W    | L | T | Pts. | GF | GA |  |
| Boston .....      | 9    | 4 | 1 | 18   | 64 | 43 |  |
| Montreal .....    | 8    | 8 | 2 | 18   | 41 | 27 |  |
| Buffalo .....     | 7    | 4 | 1 | 15   | 29 | 37 |  |
| Toronto .....     | 8    | 4 | 3 | 16   | 46 | 20 |  |
| Vancouver .....   | 5    | 4 | 1 | 11   | 30 | 28 |  |
| N.Y. Rangers ...  | 4    | 6 | 2 | 10   | 37 | 32 |  |
| N.Y. Islanders .. | 2    | 4 | 6 | 10   | 26 | 34 |  |
| Detroit .....     | 2    | 8 | 1 | 5    | 34 | 57 |  |

|              |   |   |   |    |
|--------------|---|---|---|----|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 5 | 0 | 18 |
| Atlanta      | 5 | 3 | 2 | 18 |

|            |   |   |   |    |    |    |
|------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| St. Louis  | 4 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 26 | 28 |
| Chicago    | 3 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 29 | 23 |
| Pittsburgh | 4 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 28 | 50 |
| Minnesota  | 2 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 34 | 48 |
| California | 3 | 9 | 1 | 7  | 35 | 63 |

Thursday's Results

Boston 2, Montreal 1 (Buryk, Forbes; Lelley).

Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 2 (Corrigan, Goring, Widling; Bladen, Platt). (Only games scheduled.)

### NBA Standings

| Atlantic Division  |   |    |      |       |
|--------------------|---|----|------|-------|
|                    | W | L  | Pct. | GB    |
| Boston .....       | 2 | 3  | .429 | —     |
| New York .....     | 7 | 0  | .538 | 2     |
| Buffalo .....      | 6 | 2  | .429 | 3 1/2 |
| Philadelphia ..... | 3 | 2  | .273 | 5     |
| Central Division   |   |    |      |       |
|                    | W | L  | Pct. | GB    |
| Atlanta .....      | 8 | 8  | .571 | —     |
| Capital .....      | 2 | 4  | .545 | 1 1/2 |
| Houston .....      | 4 | 10 | .286 | 4     |

WESTERN CONFERENCE  
Midwest Division

|                         |    |    |     |       |
|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------|
| Midwest                 | 12 | 1  | 323 | —     |
| Chicago                 | 11 | 2  | 340 | 1     |
| Detroit                 | 0  | 5  | 643 | 8 1/2 |
| EC-Omaha                | 4  | 8  | 383 | 7 1/2 |
| <b>Pacific Division</b> |    |    |     |       |
| Portland                | 0  | 4  | 600 | —     |
| Los Angeles             | 5  | 6  | 571 | —     |
| Golden State            | 6  | 5  | 545 | 1 1/2 |
| Seattle                 | 5  | 10 | 333 | 3 1/2 |
| Phoenix                 | 2  | 11 | 154 | 5 1/2 |

Boston 84, New York 84 (B)  
20, White 10; Frazier 10, Jackson  
Chicago 112, Golden State 111

**ABA Standings**

|          |    |   |      |
|----------|----|---|------|
| Carolina | 10 | 5 | .667 |
| Memphis  | 5  | 8 | .806 |
| Virginia | 4  | 9 | .722 |

|  |   |   |     |       |
|--|---|---|-----|-------|
| New York .....                         | 4 | 0 | 308 | 7 1/2 |
| <b>WEST</b>                            |   |   |     |       |
| Indiana .....                          | 7 | 5 | 563 | —     |
| Utah .....                             | 7 | 0 | 338 | 1/2   |
| Denver .....                           | 8 | 0 | 590 | 1     |
| San Antonio .....                      | 8 | 0 | 471 | 1 1/2 |
| San Diego .....                        | 4 | 8 | 308 | 2 1/2 |
| <b>Thursday's Result</b>               |   |   |     |       |
| Utah 124, New York 109 13 Points 21.   |   |   |     |       |
| Jackson 18, Pueblo 24 Williamsport 18. |   |   |     |       |

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Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.30 a.m.  
Two shows  
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or 2 drinks  
**OR**  
**124¢** Dinner, appetizer  
and 1/2 bottle  
champagne  
or 2 drinks

**DINNER-DANCE at 8 p.m.**

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